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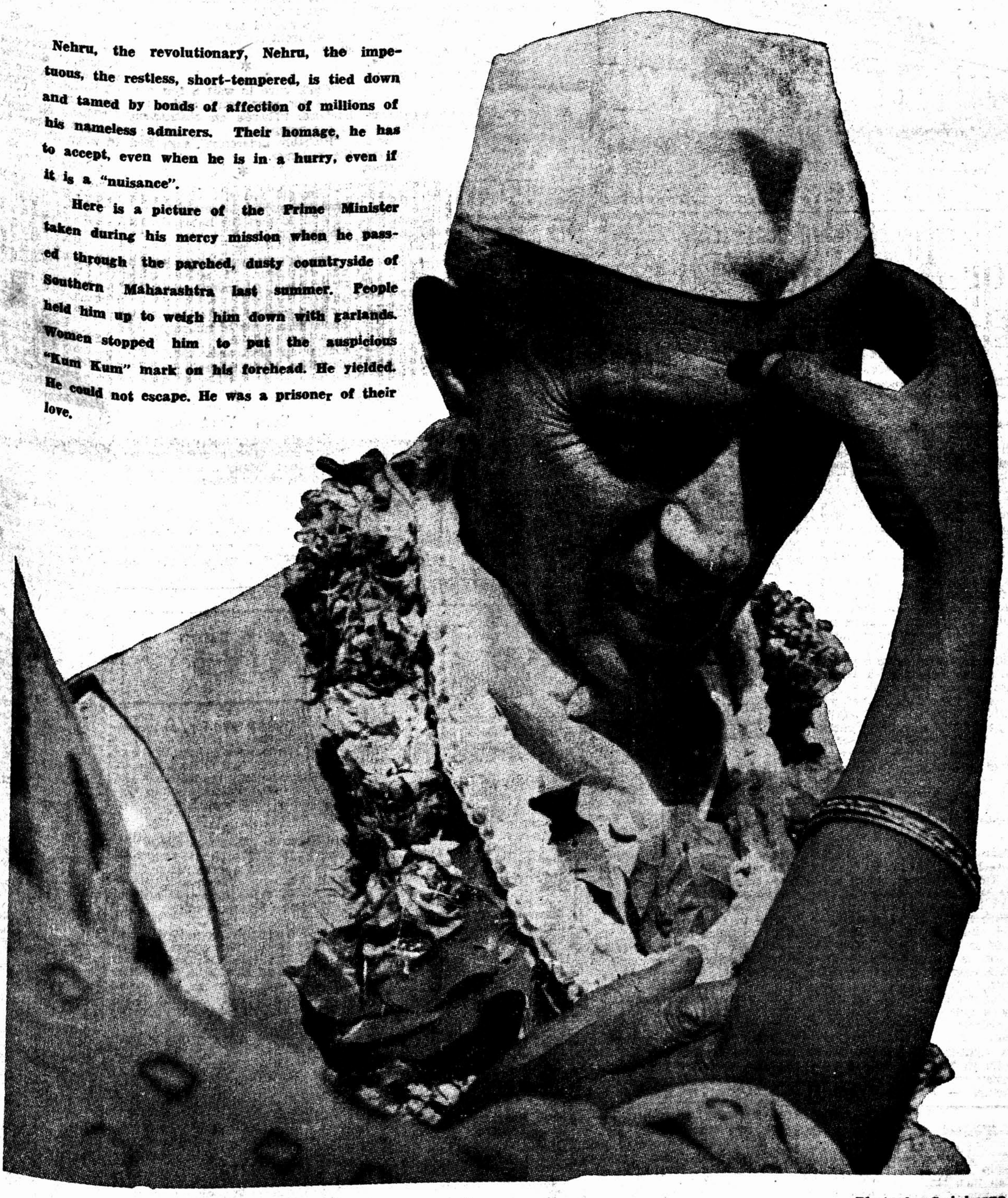
AUSPICIOUS MARK; AFFECTIONATE HAND

Nehru, the revolutionary, Nehru, the impetuous, the restless, short-tempered, is tied down and tamed by bonds of affection of millions of his nameless admirers. Their homage, he has to accept, even when he is in a hurry, even if it is a "nuisance".

Here is a picture of the Prime Minister taken during his mercy mission when he passed through the parched, dusty countryside of Southern Maharashtra last summer. People held him up to weigh him down with garlands. Women stopped him to put the auspicious "Kum Kum" mark on his forehead. He yielded. He could not escape. He was a prisoner of their love.



—Photo by Swinburne

CAMBODIA AT CROSS-ROADS

SEE PAGE 7

'MOSCOW'S H-BOMB'

Yoes in 'The San Diego Union'

STUDY IN SPLIT PERSONALITY

For A Blonde To Go Brunette Is Risky

HOLLYWOOD, (INS).

ACTRESS Mari Blanchard, the blonde with the brunette personality, said recently Claudette Colbert, Myrna Loy, Gene Tierney and other top bracket dusky-haired stars would have been total losses as blondes.

Mari who is naturally light-headed — colour that is — considers herself an authority on the subject of blonde versus brunette.

"Being a blonde with brunette attributes," she admitted, "has left me with a split personality. And I know there are many other women who feel much the same way."

"As a blonde," she added, "I feel like nothing at all. But as a brunette I am vital and alive and alarming. That is why I never appear in films as anything but a brunette."

Looking at Mari it seemed impossible she could be a blonde underneath one luxurious dark wig she was sporting for her role in RKO's "SON OF SINBAD." She has the wide-flung cheek-bones, broad forehead, strong features and vivid personality associated with all go-getter brunettes.

She admitted she never would have packed much of a wallop as a tow-head.

Transformation

"That is why I am convinced that such actresses as Colbert, Loy and Tierney never would have made the grade either, if they hadn't happened to be brunettes.

"With light hair, they would be pallid and ineffectual." For a blonde to go brunette, Mari explained, is taking more of a chance than for a brunette to go blonde.

"Marlene Dietrich is about the only blonde I know who could successfully go dark," she insisted.

"A light-haired gal has to be careful to have the correct facial characteristics — strong bone structure — before she takes a dulier as a langorou, brunette.

"If your face has slender lines the transformation is deadly but if you have wide cheekbones and dark eyes and you want to shock your boy friend into popping the question, then go ahead.

"Chances are you'll turn out sultry, sexy and significant!"

Thinnest Strip Of Steel

Strip steel only nine-100,000ths of an inch thick, or one-30th the thickness of a human hair, is being rolled by the Arnold Engineering Co., Marengo, Ill., a subsidiary of the Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp. The ultra-thin strip, which is rolled on rollers half the size of a lead pencil, has unusual electronic properties. It can be magnetized almost instantaneously with extremely small electric currents, and although it costs several hundred dollars a pound, the manufacturers state that the material can replace vacuum tubes in certain applications.

WEEK-END FUN

"Yesterday John asked me to marry him and make him the happiest man in the world."

"And which have you decided to do?"

*

"Yes," said Mrs. Brown to her neighbour, "she's accustomed to being master in her own house. In her first husband's will the only thing he bequeathed to her was his trousers press."

*

The gloomy man sat in his flat bemoaning his fate and lack of wealth. His visitor tried to cheer him up.

"You don't need to waste money travelling miles to get pleasure," he said. "You can find plenty of fun on your own doorstep."

"Oh, yes?" moaned the other. "I'd like to see you get lively on half a pint of milk!"

*

An expectant father—a commercial traveller—not desiring the post office to know his secret, arranged that the nurse should, on the happy day, send him a telegram in code. If a boy: "Saturday's joint arrived." If a girl: "Sunday's joint arrived."

Imagine his surprise on receiving a telegram: "Saturday's and Sunday's joints arrived. Expecting a rabbit on Monday."

*

An exasperated Hoolywood producer was describing his holiday.

"Did I have trouble with my wife!" he complained. "She's the type of person who's never satisfied. She had to go to a hotel that charges a hundred dollars a day. The next day she had to go out horse riding. So what does she do but fall off the horse and get knocked unconscious. I called a doctor and he said she'd be unconscious for ten weeks."

"Unconscious for ten weeks?" exclaimed a listener. "What on earth did you do?"

"Moved to a very much cheaper hotel!"

*

"It's quite useless sowing seeds two feet deep."

"I know, but it annoys the birds."

Asked where her husband might be found, his wife replied that he had gone fishing. "Just walk down to the bridge", she suggested, caustically, "and look around until you find a rod with a worm on each end."

*

"I've had a worrying time with the insurance people. They ask such awkward questions. They even wanted to know the state of my mind."

"How absurd! I suppose you left that blank."

*

"What did your wife say when you got home from the club dinner last night?"

"Not a word. I was going to have my two front teeth extracted, anyway."

*

"You'll have to wait a few moments for your beer", said the landlord. "There's an obstruction in the pump."

"Probably watercress", suggested the customer.

*

"Why did you give the cloakroom girl such a large tip?"

"Well, look at the hat and coat she gave me."

*

Two friends were discussing a new neighbour. "I believe Mrs. Green is a great gossip", remarked one.

"Yes", replied the other, "she has a keen sense of rumour."

*

Sign on newlyweds' car: "Under New Management."

*

Bold Venture

The old soldier had been telling hair-raising tales, and finished up by saying: "Many a time I have faced the enemy unflinchingly; but what is life without risks?"

"You're right," replied a timid little man who had been listening. "Many times when the B.B.C. weather forcast was doubtful I have ventured out without my raincoat."

A young business man returned home tired out from a hard day at the office to find his two children rushing madly about the house. He scolded them and sent them off to bed.

The next morning he found this note pinned to his bedroom door: "Be good to your children and they will be good to you. Yours truly, God."

*

An attractive girl listened to chiding words from a policeman about the brevity of her bathing suit. What, he wanted to know, would her mother say if she saw her?

"She'd probably order me to bring it back at once," said the girl. "It's hers, you know."

*

They were unpacking their goods for a week-end's camping. "George!" thundered the massive wife as she came upon an unopened bottle of whisky, "what's the meaning of this?"

"That's all right, my dear. I brought it along to stick a candle in when it's empty."

*

A little girl had been to Sunday school for the first time. On her return, her mother asked her what she had learned.

"Oh, Mummy", she said, "they told us such a lovely story. It was all about a Mr. Adam and a Miss Eve. They were having a lovely time under the apple tree when the servant came and disturbed them."

*

Smith is a young lawyer, clever in many respects, but very forgetful. He had been sent to interview an important client, when the head of the firm received this telegram: "Have forgotten name of client. Please wire at once."

The reply was a masterpiece of sarcasm. It ran: "Client's name Jenkins. Your name Smith."

*

A St. Louis bar advertises: "We don't have television—but we do have a fight every night."

*

Jack Carter tells about his uncle who didn't have a TV set. So he drilled a hole through to his neighbour's apartment and watched wrestling every night—until he found out they had no television set either.

*

A property man had dressed a scene representing a room in a men's college dormitory. The walls were plastered with college pennants, pictures of girl friends, football players and dogs, while a little of musical instruments, traffic signs and masculine bric-a-brac gave the place a cozy, lived-in look.

The assistant property man gazed speculatively at the scene of artful disorder, "Don't you think," he ventured, "that around here somewhere we should have a book?"

*

It Makes No Difference

It wouldn't be a surprise if some public man one day informed this busy world that an element of greatness is the capacity of telling stories against one's greatness. If this were not true, gossip writers would be out of business.

Violinist Yehudi Menuhin tells this story against himself. Arriving late one evening for a radio concert, he rushed into a hall carrying his violin under his arm. The attendant barred the way.

"I'm sorry, you'll have to go by the freight elevator," he said firmly.

"I have no time," retorted Menuhin.

"Makes no difference," went on the operator. "All musicians with instruments gotta ride in the freight elevator."

"Look", stormed the exasperated violinist, "I'm Yehudi Menuhin."

"Listen, ya gotta ride in the freight elevator," continued the attendant with finality in his voice, "even if ya was my favourite baseball player, which you ain't!"

PASSING PAGEANT

By K A·M

WINSTON back at work—Press headline.—To complete the 'unfinished symphony'?

*

Fair sex in revolt: Virtue takes a back seat—press headline.

Grace having usurped the front seat, virtue (as it goes) has the only chance of doing the utmost from behind.

*

Food for all, but two-thirds starve—Apparent paradox in a press headline!

—To do justice to our Food Minister, Shri Kid-wai, who does not believe in kidding, this does not apply to India, but to the whole world. For Bharat that is India our rulers give us plenty of food—for thought.

*

Mosquitoes drive many lions in the Gir Forest, due to heavy rains —Press matter.

The Conservator of Forests must provide the protected Kings of the Jungle mosquito nets.

*

22 gallows were set up in Teheran to hang planners of the abortive August 15 Royalist attempt to overthrow Mossadeq.

—The gallows have undoubtedly been swept away—and gone with the wind, like Mossadeq.

*

India may still find a seat in the Korea Conference.—Press headline.

If the seat is provided and found to be spiked, Sadhu Memon will see to it that by his magic powers it is cozily sat upon by the India's delegate.

*

Press must not be supine—M. B. Minister's opinion.

—But our near-at-hand Ministers do like to see it suppliant, or stoop-ine. If you doubt this ask the Bori Bunder oracle.

Are owls and hawks harmful?—Press headline.

This requires elaborate answer. Let us speak of the Indian species only.

If you mean the bespectacled owl of the sanctum sanctorum he is either harmless or harmful. If you ask for payment for services rendered or to be rendered he will certainly GROWL. If you give him the stuff gratis he will be all smiles, also if you know how to butter him well.

About the hawk strutting under the protective wings of the owl he may be harmful if you do not know how to be chummy with him. If you know how to make him armful, he will never be harmful, but helpful always. Verb. sap. (No need to put on the cap, buddies, there are honourable exceptions of course).

*

Journalists are not workmen—Bombay Tribunal's decision.

This is a doubtful compliment. Is it suggested they are idlers? We take the strongest exception to this.

*

The "Medical Press" says hygienically Britain is a backward nation where 'food is pawed and patted with dirty hands'.

We don't believe this. If it is hinted that Britons are not clean in their pawing and patting living things we prefer to keep mum!

*

Young girls become thugs in New York—Press headline.

A-lass! A lac-a-day! To retrieve the good name of USA the boys there must all become gentlemen.

*

Dr. Alvarez, Emeritus Consultant in Medicine at Mayo Clinic, referring to Dr. Kinsey's 'Sexual behaviour in human females' says he (Dr. Kinsey) has studied all aspects of this forbidden subject just as dispassionately as for years he studies wasps.

——Wasps sting us once in a way and fly away. But, O Lord, human wasps—especially the female of the species—sting indefinitely and viciously like devil incarnate.

*

When the Shah returned to Teheran to take back the throne he had fled from a week ago overjoyed Iranians slaughtered whole herds of sheep in a wild orgy of welcome.—Press matter.

*

——A peculiar form of welcome. What did the poor sheep do to deserve this fate. On the contrary they should have been freed from the pens *en masse* to roam about and bleat 'ba-bah' 'beh-beh', which would approximate to the greeting 'Be-yaah, Be-yaah, khoosh amadid', —the usual exchange of greetings and welcome.

*

Lving index in India is lower now—Press headline.

May be. But the dying and the dead index is certainly higher.

*

Elephants in Ceylon—are their days numbered?—Press headline.

——We can't say anything definite about this pachyderm puzzle of Ceylon But we do know the number of the elephants in India (of the white species) is growing, thanks to the 5-year plan.

*

Russian Major, Leonid Ronzhim says: 'There was a lot of drinking among the officers (in Russia) for two days after Stalin's death. There was certainly no sorrow....The people were fed up....

——It seems on the third day when they all came to, after the debauch, they were sober and pondered melancholily over the new regime of Malenkov?

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WEDLOCK NEED NOT END IN DEADLOCK

Marriage Is A Continuous Process And Never A Full Stop

THE subject under discussion, it said on the syllabus in front of me, was Engagements, an item of unquestioned interest to the fifty-five well-scrubbed, semi-adult human beings whose eyes were turned expectantly on me. They had signed up for the course on marriage and human relationships because they were eager to know what marriage was all about and how they could avoid making a botch of it. Could I tell them? For the ten-thousandth time, I doubted it, writes Michael Drury in "Cosmopolitan."

A girl in a green dress wanted to know if I thought that most engaged couples have sexual relations before they are married.

Inwardly I groaned. No matter what I would reply, I would find myself in hot water. To say I did not think most engaged couples had physical union before marrying would not be altogether true, since I think it's probable that a lot of them do except in cases where religious and home training have had a strong enough influence to deter them

But to admit that might suggest something dangerous to immature beings and bring the authorities to my door before sundown.

I could have said, "I don't know; nobody knows," but if that were true, why was I teaching a course in marriage in the first place? So I gave her an answer, a mouthful of cotton wool, clumsy with "ifs," "under certain circumstances," and "dependings." It didn't tell her one thing she didn't know, and it made me feel like a fool, which I was.

It wasn't teaching, and I knew it.

At the end of the term, after eight years of trying, I gave it up.

In the past twenty years, marriage education has become respectable. It is given in some form (I do not say "taught") in colleges and high schools, in churches, and adult-education classes. Anybody old enough to write can get all the information on sex, marriage, and family life he wants.

WHAT CANNOT BE TAUGHT

Is all this effort really helping people to have better marriages? As an ex-professor of the subject, I not only doubt it—I will go further and say that in some cases it does harm.

We can hardly teach people to have happy marriages when we don't know what one is or how it gets that way. I told each new class that while all marriages are individual, all have things in common. But the longer I taught, the less sure I was of that.

I would not dream of trying to run my own marriage the way I used to teach students to run theirs. Every good marriage I know has something dynamic and out-of-the-ordinary about it that would raise the hackles on a marriage-professor's neck.

One of my wife's friends is married to a mining engineer who, by marriage-course standards leads a terrible life, spending most of his time in remote lands.

Whenever his wife is pregnant, she has to make a lonesome journey back to this country to have the baby. Without the comfort of an adoring husband standing by. Then she travels back with the new infant and cares for it without modern conveniences or modern pediatricians.

Her four children are growing up with foreign languages as their mother tongues. Her husband sometimes gets so absorbed in his mines that he forgets to come home to dinner even when there are guests; he does not remember their wedding anniversary; and he never worries about money as long as they have got something to eat.

Whenever this woman is in the U.S.A. she dines with us. Over coffee one night I asked her whether she would marry the same man again.

CATEGORIES OF HUSBANDS

She gave me a long look and replied, "I don't see how I could possibly marry anybody else. He is the most fascinating person I have ever met, and I shall spend the rest of my life trying to understand all of him".

Then she smiled. "Oh, I know—he doesn't fit any of your categories of the good husband, but he fits mine—and I don't mind telling you that's more important to me."

On a less spectacular plane, I know a husband who does all the cooking because he likes to and his wife loathes the whole process. Another does the family ironing; he developed a taste for it when he was a bachelor. His wife does the washing because she prefers that task, and then she reads aloud to her husband while he whips shirts, sheets, and aprons off the automatic-ironer.

These are not average couples by the book measurements, but theirs are good marriages.

Not long ago a young woman who was in my first class eight years ago came into my office to tell me she was getting a divorce. She wasn't angry; she was making an honest effort to help me with my teachings.

LOSING ONESELF IN FAMILY

"You taught me," she said, "that being a good wife involved self-sacrifice, losing myself in cheerfully serving my family." (That was true: I did.)

"Well," she went on, "I tried it, and for a while it was pretty exciting, like no other feeling I've ever had. For the first time in my life I felt useful and life had a reason. But after seven years, I'm sick to death of it. I still think being a wife and mother is pretty nice, but we've got to combine it with something else, with privacy and freedom and stature as a person. It's all very well to sell women the idea that self-negation, as you called it, is the highest form of living. But nothing else in our education makes us believe that. The whole idea of democracy and civil liberties has taught me to value myself as an individual."

Should I have told this young woman that it was she who had failed, that she didn't try hard enough or long enough?

The troble with marriage education is that despite our efforts to the contrary, we wind up telling students how marriage is or should be, or else how it isn't or should not be—and in either case we're missing the point.

We don't need a lot of marriages more or less alike; we need imagination and freshness and elbow room in which every kind of marriage can work its own way.

NO ARBITRARY PATTERN

We must not set up an arbitrary patern and "adjust" people to it. I told my students that having a family was a major reason for marrying, but 'they' told 'me' that that wasn't why they wanted to marry.

The late Dr. Noel F. Keyes found his University of California students consistently ranked "to have a family" at the bottom of a list of four reasons for getting married. (The other three reasons were companionship to have a home, and to have love, in that somewhat surprising order).

I did not dare teach the truth, as I saw it, or I would soon have acquired a reputation for teaching 'against' marriage instead of for it. For instance, an average woman with two children puts in, at a safe estimate, an eighty-hour working week with no Sundays off. Did I tell my students about that? No.

One of my colleagues is convinced that a perfect sex relationship is not only possible for most people but absolutely essential to a happy marriage, and so he informs his students.

To me that is absurd. We do not look for perfection in any other human endeavour; then why expect it in physical love? I tell my students this.

My colleague says I am teaching them to settle for mediocrity, and I claim that he is leading them to expect an impossible ideal. In the long run, we both may be wrong, but these are human lives we are dealing with. One mistake is too many.

Sex is not arithmetic. It is a personal and explosive subject to young people, it is inflammatory to young minds. I am not speaking now of mere hygiene, the facts of human reproduction, which can be and should be taught a long time before one gets to college; I'm talking of sex as an emotional and psychic experience, sex as an art and a satisfaction.

A right perspective on sex—where it belongs in the married relationship—is desirable, but trying to give it to anyone in advance is like telling a small child that it is not as long between his birthdays as he thinks. Perspective comes with distance, with being able to stand off and look at a thing whole. Nobody has it at the beginning of marriage for the simple reason that he is at the beginning.

A good marriage is years in the making. Many of the ingredients cannot be acquired except as the marriage proceeds.

I cannot recall that I ever once instructed my students to laugh at their mistakes and go on from there. Admittedly, marriage is a serious affair, but it has its light side and it could use a little more laughter.

My students were taught that they were ready for marriage when they were sufficiently mature. But is anyone mature at twenty or twenty-two? One girl jolted me by remarking, "If I had half the maturity and wisdom you say I'll need in marriage, I'de be so darned perfect no man in his right mind would have me."

Marriage is changing rapidly. It is "going some place", and nobody knows where. In view of the morass of conflicting opinion and conflicting "statics", I don't see how we can teach young people anything about marriage that is going to be of use to them ten or fifteen years from now.

I used to put a lot of emphasis on dating, petting, and choosing a mate because it seemed to me of more immediate concern to people in college, but my students resisted me with astonishing resilience.

I tried to show them that health was important in selecting a mate, and premarital physical examinations were desirable. On their final examinations, they dutifully gave all this back to me; but when I asked them to list the factors they personally would prefer in a husband or wife, health ranked ninth in a series of ten items and did not appear at all on many papers.

Marriage is at once too personal and too vast a subject to cover in one course of lectures. Something must be left out, but what? And who is to decide?

I did not go into in-laws, the other woman, or how to weather the doldrums that settle over so many marriages after ten or fifteen years; and yet each of these things, in my opinion, is crucially important.

I did not go into "right" and "wrong" of such things as the moral considerations of divorce. These are idle questions as far as most marriage courses go.

If you grant—and I do—that marriage is a continuing process, never an accomplished fact, when can you put a finger on it and say, "This marriage is good"? Or bad? A flop or a triumph? In two years, ten, twenty? If a union is happy and creative for fifteen years and then fails has the marriage failed?

WHOLE-TIME JOB

A good marriage is years in the making. Many of the ingredients cannot be acquired except as the marriage proceeds.

Education for marriage, is like education for living. It goes on one's whole lifetime, an interesting, gigantic never-ending programme.

Sex Is Not Mere Arithmetic

Love Is Dynamic Emotion

LOVERS TRUE

Young lovers are most entranced with their own affairs, while the world around them is just a pillow. Montgomery Clift and Anne Baxter, co-star in Warner's "I Confess" soon to be seen in Bombay.

Lovely Jean Hagen, seems quite comfortable and relaxed on her bed, while exhibiting a new hair-do for redheads and a beautiful pair of legs. She will soon be seen in M.G.M.'s "Latin Lovers"

A PENNY FROM HEAVEN

By MAX WINKLER

THESE are the last two of eight chapters which tell the story of a successful New York music publisher who went to America from Eastern Europe at the age of 18.

The earlier chapters told of the journey to America, his first job with the Carl Fischer Music House, meeting Clara. whom he was later to marry, the arrival of the rest of his family—first his father, then his mother and sister and brother—in America, and his new after-hours job of writing cue sheets for the music to be played with silent motion pictures, which more than doubled his weekly income.

THEN the letter arrived from the clerk of the District Court of Brooklyn, New York. He said that he had the pleasure of asking me to come to the Courthouse next Wednesday at ten in the morning to receive my final citizenship papers.

When the big day arrived, Clara and I put on our best clothes. As we walked through the streets, I knew it was the time to tell her everything. I finished by saying: "My new savings account is in the name of Max and Clara Winkler."

"Max, what are you saying?"

"Clara, we must get married."

An hour later I raised my hand, spoke the words of the oath and the clerk handed me a document, the name Max Winkler printed in big, beautiful letters. I was an American citizen.

That night I showed Father my papers. He looked at the document for a long time. Then I saw him touch the piece of paper with his lips in a gesture of silent reverence.

Later I told my parents that Clara and I intended to be married. There was no reply at first. Mother, as always, was waiting for Father to render the decision. The old fear gripped my heart. Would he assert again his right to rule my life? I knew that this time I would not be able to obey.

New Line

"I have no decision to make," Father said. "I have made too many already. They were not successful. I will not take it upon myself to direct your affairs any longer. I am ready and willing, and so is Mama, to abide by YOUR decision."

I was thunderstruck. I never expected such a reply from a man who had never before even tolerated advice.

The subway, next morning, seemed to glide gently through the hanging gardens of Nineveh. At Fischer's I smiled at everyone. At lunch-time I walked merrily through the rosy mist of what once had been Third Avenue to meet Clara. I told her about my talk with Father.

"It is wonderful, Max. I am very happy."

"Yes, we will have a wonderful life."

"There is just one thing that worries me, Max. Where are we going to live?"

"Don't worry," I said. "It is quite simple: we'll buy a house."

"Stop joking, Max. We haven't the money to buy the door mat."

"I am not joking. We are going to buy a house."

The thought had never occurred to me before. Only a few weeks earlier it would have been utterly unthinkable. Now, all of a sudden, nothing was unthinkable any more. I wanted to get married. I had to take care of my parents. I couldn't afford to pay rent for two apartments. So I had to have a house to take care of everybody. And I was going to have one.

Buying A House

When I told Father my plan I saw a twinkle in his eye. "How much money do you have, Mr. Houseowner?"

"I have $265 in the bank. But I am sure I could borrow..."

"You will not borrow anything from anybody."

"But who is going to pay for the house?" I cried.

"I'll pay for it," Father said.

There was a stunned silence as Mother and I looked at him. Herr Verwalter Bernard Winkler was back from the lumber camps of Rumania, brilliantly reinstated in his traditional position. He walked to the old bureau and took out three bankbooks. I looked at the pages, gasping for air. The combined sums added up to $587!

"I managed to save a little when they closed the grocery store," Father said, "and then when I went out buying food for Mother there was a dollar left here and a dollar left there — and here it is. Take it. It is yours."

We bought a two-family house in Brooklyn, for $500 down and two mortgages. There was no light in some of the rooms. There was something wrong with the heating system. Through the so-called "party walls" you could listen to the coffee grinder of two other houses and hear every snore or cough of your neighbour. Yet, in spite of all this, we felt like millionaires in our little house.

All For Clara

And when Clara and I were married — it was November 24, 1912 — its dreariness was completely transformed. The house was Clara. Everything I did radiated from her. Going from her, coming to her, thinking of her, working for her. I am old today, but my heart feels young again when I turn back the pages of my life and remember our first year in that little house.

In the spring of 1914 our first child, Ethel, was born. I was now making $65 a week, but with the two mortgages and the instalments on our furniture, there was little left. And one day Father called me and I saw tears in the eyes of the proudest, most confident man I ever knew. "Mama is very sick," he said softly.

My heart stood still. "Did you call in a doctor?" I asked.

"No. I know she will need an operation and I know that we haven't the money. Max, what are we going to do?"

"We will do what has to be done," Clara said, simply and firmly. I took her hand.

THE AUTHOR

Mother's Need

Mother's trouble was diagnosed as a tumor. "She is bleeding to death," said the doctor. There was only one thing to do: operate at once. "You'll have to pay for the hospital room one week in advance," the doctor informed me.

"The surgeon's fee will be about $300, and $250 more should provide for nurses, medicines and operating room. You can pay me later."

After the doctor left we sat deep in thought. I had just undertaken to pay nearly $700 and I didn't even know where the first $60 for the hospital room was coming from. But Clara's confidence was unwavering, and I wasn't going to disappoint her.

All my life I had found that every time I had six ropes around my neck it took seven ropes to choke me Something always happened to keep away that last rope. I knew I was going to pay for the operation if I had to work for it the rest of my life.

A Miracle

THE next morning I called Universal and asked for an advance of dol. 80. The request was granted without questioning. I took Mother to the hospital by taxi, and paid for her room. Three days later the operation was a full success.

But after I had got back to work that day I realized for the first time the full impact of my situation. Yet had I not always believed in miracles? I expected to see walk through the door from which I could not take my eyes a friendly messenger who would suddenly take me out of this horrifying nightmare, a messenger who would hand me again, as he had done in the past, my magic penny from heaven!

At 4-30 that afternoon a theatre manager came through the door and was directed to me.

"I have just booked a film based on the opera 'Carmen', he announced. "We want to use Bizet's original music as much as possible, but I need somebody to fit the score to the picture."

I began talking as I had never talked before explaining that I had been doing this kind of work for Universal for a long time. The visitor listened attentively, then invited me to see the picture that night. And what, he asked, would I charge for the job?

What was I to say? A whirlwind of nurses, surgeons, hospital cashiers blew through my confused head. I made no reply.

Big Money

My visitor ignored my confusion. He looked at me coolly and said that one of the country's top conductors was ready to do the job for dol. 1,000 but he couldn't start working for another month. The picture was to open in three weeks.

For a second I had to hold on to the counter with both hands. I felt the blood shoot into my head. One thousand dollars! I had been debating during the last few minutes whether a hundred would scare him away! HERE WAS MY MIRACLE.

"Let me see the picture first," I heard myself say with a voice that didn't seem my own. "Let's talk price afterward."

That night in the projection room with my stop watch, my pencils and my pads, I began to work with furious concentration. After three hours I had timed every scene of the picture. The lights went on.

"I think I can do the job," I said. "I'll prepare a finished score for you in time for your opening."

"That's fine," the man said. "And now what are your terms?"

"I have no terms," I said. "It's up to you. Because, you see, I need this job more than anything else in the world."

He looked at me in amazement as I told him what we had gone through during the past week and what we were hoping and praying for and what it meant to me when he had walked through that door. I just told him the truth, and I also told him that I couldn't possibly wait three weeks to get paid.

He did not once interrupt. He sat there quietly, and looked me straight in the eyes.

How Help Came

"I have never heard anything like it in my life," he said after a little while. "It sounds unbelievable — but I want to believe you. I'll pay you dol. 750 for the job if you promise to finish it within three weeks. I'll have the check for you the first thing in the morning."

I had always felt the existence of an all-seeing and all-knowing Power. Now I was throughly convinced of it.

On the subway ride home that night I sat with my eyes closed, thanking God for rewarding me so richly.

Sometime later I received a telegram from Detroit: CARMEN MUSIC AND PICTURE TREMENDOUS SUCCESS. SEE YOU SOON. GET READY FOR MORE JOBS.

I took a long look at the sky.

In the succeeding years I came to spend most of the days from the store reviewing and preparing cue sheets: as sheets listed Fischer music exclusively and promoted cedented sales it seemed rangement that was to everybody advantage. And for the time in my life I was earning real money.

Ultimatum

But one day early in July Mr. Carl Fischer called for The old man was in a terrible mood. "I understand that are working for film compan and while you take our sa you take their money, too. won't do. It has to be one or other."

There was no point arguing with him. He wanted me to in the dol 125 I was making the film companies for the 21 salary he was paying me had to take his ultimatum leave it.

I walked out confused and appointed. This place and people in it had become part my life. Here I had started greenhorn, I had suffered fought, finally succeeded. now this. Wasn't there any out?

'On My Own'

Apparently not. The old wanted a clock-puncher, suddenly realized that I was a clock-puncher any more. the frightening decision was ced on me: I would start business for myself as a publisher. From now on I be on my own.

I didn't tell the old man decision. I went, instead, Walter Fischer, his son. He my hand. "If you should be in trouble, Winkler," he "you can always come back me."

It was not long before occasion to remember that mise.

In my first venture as a lister I joined forces with by the name of S. M. who had been one of my followers in the art of cue sheets for the films. firm soon began to make gress and finally became established. Eventually, I realized that Sam Berg Max Winkler were not made each other. We disagreed many matters and a partition the ways seemed the only tion. We finally agreed that of us would sell his share firm for dol. 10,000—to the ner who would come up with money within 30 days.

The next morning I went see Walter Fischer "You to to come back any time I trouble," I said. "Well, I trouble now. Will you lend dol. 10,000?"

He leaned back in his looked up at the ceiling. do you need the money for asked finally.

Bagged Loan

I told him what had happened to me since I had left Fischer. He listened carefully. "I think that anybody has ever before asked a competitor to him up in business", he said his friendly smile. "What rantees do you have?"

"I haven't any", I said.

When I left an hour later had my dol 10,000. I had him a 49 per cent interest in business for dol. 5,000 and had loaned me an additional 5,000 on nothing but his belief human character.

Mr. Fischer never had to ret what he did for me. Over years I paid him dividends amounting to at least 15 times his investment, and when I bought back the shares after his death in 1946, I paid an additional large amount to his estate.

Happy Life

Today my firm is established as an independent publishing house in the musical field. My and I are financially independent. Our children have had a good education. They are

(Continued on Page 22, Col. 1)

As All Americans Do

Max Winkler repairing his automobile in 1920

SEPTEMBER 6, 1953

Lili

SERIALISATION OF M. G. M. PICTURE

By Eric Arthur

Bombay picture goers will soon see on the screen the fascinating human appeal story of a young gamin who joins a French travelling carnival and brings to thousands its fairy-like fantasy. The story of 'Lili' is abridged here in five chapters.

ON a sunny midsummer day three men sauntered down a narrow shop-lined street in a little French town. One of the men, Paul Berthalet, walked with a slight limp. Even as he walked it was evident that he was saturnine and reserved and had put up an inner wall between himself and the world.

The second man, Jacquot by name, with his sloppy, ill-fitting clothes and homely face, showed in his walk the amiableness of his spirit and the bigness of his heart. The last of the trio, Marc, was the handsomest. His smooth good looks and jaunty swaggering air expressed a confidence that easily attracted women. He was better groomed than the others, more cleanly shaven, his hair sleeker. It was plain that he enjoyed life and believed the world belonged to him.

The three men paused at a fruit shop with its wares displayed in baskets on the pavement. The fruit vendor, a stout woman of about fifty, beamed at Marc as he took a paper sack from her and began to drop apricots and peaches into it, tossing the fruit lightly into the air and catching it deftly in the sack like a professional juggler and magician, which indeed he was. As Marc picked up a large rosy peach, his eye was caught by a voluptuous beauty of the town approaching from the opposite direction. He raised the peach to his lips and stepped casually into her path, blocking it. At the moment they came face to face, he bit deeply into the peach. The girl couldn't resist a knowing little laugh as she stepped around him and walked on. As she did so she brushed against another girl on the narrow sidewalk, a small girl, thin and shabbily dressed, carrying a cheap suitcase and a battered purse and holding a piece of paper. The thin waif of a girl, her hair hanging limply in childlike fashion, her face without makeup, was carefully watching the numbers over the shops.

●

Paul, leaning on a lamp post near the curb, watched the girl approach and then pass him.

"We need some butter," Jacquot said to Paul. "There's a dairy down there. I'll buy a bottle of wine while you're doing that."

Paul nodded absently. His eyes were on the slim figure of the girl.

"Please, Monsieur," she addressed Jacquot in a small timid voice. "I'm looking for the shop of the baker Monsieur Godet."

Jacquot, who with Marc was busy fruit marketing, answered disinterestedly. "We just arrived in town. Ask the woman."

The Fruit-Seller, also not interested since she was watching her customers handle her fruit, gestured with her thumb. "There.... three doors down."

The girl walked on. At the third shop she paused, looking up at the number 26, and at the 'For Rent' sign. She compared the number with her slip of paper once more, then set the suitcase down beside her and put her face against the glass, peering inside. The floor was littered with pieces of old newspapers, a few empty cartons and four sacks. The counter was dusty and empty. She drew back from the glass and stood for a moment blankly facing the empty shop. She looked lost and bewildered.

A man emerged from the notions shop next door. He was the proprietor, about forty, coarse and sensual-looking. He stood on his doorstep surveying the street and picking his teeth. The girl picked up her suitcase and approached him.

"Excuse me, please," she said, handing him the paper. "I'm looking for Monsieur Godet, the baker."

"Dead," the proprietor said, handing back the paper, "Died a month ago."

"Oh," she said, looking more lost than ever...."What a pity!"

"You knew him?"

Her eyes were on the food. She was scarcely aware that he reached out and removed her hat.

"No. My father knew him." Then hopefully she asked, "And Monsieur Godet's wife?"

He told her the wife had taken the children and moved to her brother's house in Marseilles. "Tell your father the brother's name is Pastin. In Marseilles."

"My father is dead. He told me his old friend Monsieur Godet would some day help me. So when my father died and there was nobody I wrote Monsier Godet a letter and packed my things and left. I thought Monsieur Godet would be....expecting me...."

She looked down at the sidewalk, wet her lips and swallowed hard.

"I see," the proprietor said. "You have no family?"

The girl shook her head.

"Where will you go?"

She shrugged wearily. She was exhausted and hungry, and close to tears.

"Do you have any money?"

"I thought perhaps Monsieur Godet would let me work for him in his bakery. I'm very strong," she looked earnestly into the proprietor's face. "I'm a good worker."

Her eyes made an urgent plea, going briefly to the notions shop behind him. "I can work very hard without getting a bit tired."

"Hmm," he said. "Come in."

The shop was small and cluttered, its shelves untidly heaped with ribbon spools, caps, berets, garters, boxes and bolts of cloth. The girl followed the proprietor through a portiered doorway at the rear where a small room contained a cot and a tiny stove on a table. There was food on a piece of paper and a pitcher. The girl's eyes caught and held on the food. The proprietor saw this and smiled.

"Have you eaten?"

"Not today, Monsieur."

"A little cheese, a little bread," he said, too heartily. He took the suitcase and purse from her and tossed them on the cot. "You will work for me! Of course you understand I can't pay you while you learn, but you'll have a bed to sleep in and a stove to cook a little supper. You'll be my little helper."

Her eyes were on the food. She was scarcely aware that he reached out and removed her hat....

●

Outside, as Marc passed by the notions shop, something in the window caught his eye. Leaving Jacquot to make his wine purchase, he went in. Since no one was about, he went to the window and picked up a silk scarf. As he carried it to the counter he heard a scuffling from the back room and the sound of crockery smashing.

"Please, Monsieur", she addressed Jacquot in a small timid voice. "I am looking for the shop of baker Monsieur Godet".

"I didn't eat anything," she declared to Marc. "I was going to eat, but...."

"You're through," the proprietor shouted. "What are you waiting for?"

"My suitcase," she said to Marc. "In there," indicating the back room. "My hat....and purse." She faltered into silence, repressing tears. Marc walked to her and looking down into the miserable upturned face, wiped the tears away.

"There's nothing to cry about," Marc said. "Look." Holding up his lighted cigarette and pushing back his cuffs, he moved his hands through the air. The cigarette disappeared. The girl gaped like a child.

"It's right behind your ear," Marc said. He reached toward her ear and his hand came back holding the cigarette."

"It's a trick," she said, smiling reproachfully.

"How did you *know?*" he asked in mock surprise.

She studied his face carefully. "What's your name?" she asked, her voice soft and shy.

"Marc. Marcus the Magnificent."

"It suits you," she gazed admiringly up at him until the proprietor returned from the back room with her belongings.

"Now *out!*" he said.

While she put on her hat her enraptured eyes never left Marc's face.

"Farewell, Mademoiselle. Be of good cheer. You're young, it's a fine day and tomorrow will be another." He clikked his heels in an overcourtly manned and turned back to the counter. She was already forgotten. She stood and watched his back for a moment, then picked up her suitcase and with one more backward glance toward Marc, left the shop.

●

Marc joined Paul and Jacquot outside, and as they proceeded down the street they were aware that they were being followed. Paul was the first to notice the girl tagging them like a homeless puppy.

"She lost her job," Marc explained. "No family. No money. No place to go."

"She seems to be going with you," Jacquot said to Marc.

Paul turned back to the girl and asked her where she lived.

"Er....where do *you* live?" she queried, as she fell in line with them.

Marc, amused, explained that they travelled through the country.

"Who *is* she? Where did you find her?" Jacquot spoke to Marc over the girl's head, as though she were not there.

"She loves me," Marc said, and to the girl, "What's your name?"

"Lili Daurier."

"A word of advice, Lili," Jacquot said. "Find somebody else to love. Marc's a bad man, and he has an assistant with long red fingernails."

"Couldn't old Pere Bizet give her a job with the girls?" Marc asked Paul. "He likes you. *You* can speak to him."

Paul stopped walking. Angrily he interrupted Marc. "This is *your* little project. I don't like it." He limped off down a side street, taking long uneven strides. Jacquot paused uncertaintly, then with a gesture of farewell, trotted after Paul.

"Is he angry?" Lili asked Marc as Marc as they started to walk again. "The lame one, I mean?"

"He's always angry," Marc said, dismissing it.

Suddenly Lili screamed. Pointing high up over the roof tops to where a figure of a man wearing black pants and a black sweater, diving head first, disappeared behind the buildings, she sobbed. "He killed himself. I saw it."

Marc, laughing, quieted her fears. "No, no, they're acrobats rehearsing for the carnival," he told her.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Transistor Compound

A compound of the metals aluminum and antimony may replace germanium and silicon in transistors and rectifiers, 'Chemical and Engineering News' reports. Doctor A. E. Middleton of the Battelle Memorial Institute says that rectifiers of the new material have already been made and that transistors are a distinct possibility. The material may be *superior to* germanium, as well as costing much less, in applications where operation at high temperature is required.

HOW CARVER TURNED FACE OF ALABAMA

By SHIRLEY GRAHAM AND GEORGE D. LIPSCOMB

The preceding chapters tell how Dr. Carver, the famous American chemurgist and agricultural experimenter, born of slave parents, receives his education, and then begins his work at Tuskegee Institute for Negroes in the American South.

YOU may see that first laboratory equipment today preserved in the Carver Museum: a large lantern, its chimney still shining bright; jugs, large and small—one of them marked "Vinegar," a bent skillet, saucepans, broken bottles, tops of cans, an oil lamp, pieces of rubber. With this discarded scrap Carver began to rebuild Alabama.

A twenty-acre patch of ground was assigned to him—"no good" ground. He and his students first cleaned it off and then he asked for a two-horse plough. When it arrived and Carver hitched it up and began to turn the soil, observers rocked with laughter. The idea of a professor ploughing! Even his students were a bit chagrined. But he was good-natured about it, even joking with the farmers who gathered round.

At his bidding, the students brought back muck from the swamps and leaf-mold from the woods. He ploughed these under, then told them to clean the barns and bring the "drippings." The farmers were appalled when after all this work, instead of planting cotton, he planted cowpeas!

When the students harvested the spindly cowpeas with a miserable pea in each stalk, they were disgusted. All this for something to throw to the hogs! But the teacher surprised them by saying.

"Now I'll show you how to cook them!" So they all sat down to a delicious meal prepared by their professor. Never had they tasted such food

Afterwards, he explained each dish—prepared from cowpeas! The word got around and other students asked to join his classes.

When he planted sweet potatoes on his tract, they simply looked on, saying nothing. But when the tract yielded eighty bushels to an acre, their eyes opened. In the spring he said to his now greatly augmented class,

ROTATION OF CROPS

"Now, we shall see. I've been "rotating crops" on this land. It has been "rested," "refreshed" and "enriched". Now, we'll try cotton."

This they could understand. Long before the cotton was picked, farmers came from near and far to gaze in wonder at the perfect stalks, and when he harvested a five-hundred-pound bale of cotton from one acre, everyone regarded him with deep respect. Never had such a thing been done in that vicinity!

Meanwhile, Carver was acquainting himself with the neighbourhood. Each morning at four he arose and went to woods or swamp. To the discouraged people of Alabama, he began to say and to write that all around them was untold wealth; that the state had more varieties of trees than could be found in all of Europe—twenty-two species of oak, pine trees, the longleaf, shortleaf, upland spruce, lowland spruce, slash, yellow—all valuable hard woods. The yellow popular, with its yellowish-green blossoms, often reached a height of one hundred and twenty feet. There were twenty varieties of the white-blooming haw tree, magnificent evergreen trees, rare yellow-blooming magnolias.

The country people came ot him for more advice. He gave it freely and went among them demonstrating how to apply fertilizer. He put into children's language explanations of the interlocked relations of plants and animals and soil and rain and air and sun.

He tested many soils, and because he never threw anything away, the jars and jugs full of clay accumulated and even piled in heaps upon the trays. One bright Saturday morning, the Professor had gone out quietly. He was in deep thought. He turned his footsteps towards the swamp and soon the spreading branches of sweetgum trees linked with Spanish moss shut out the sun. The marshy ground tangled with muscadine vines and mosses slushed beneath his feet. But he went on, his eyes catching a glimpse of wild hydrangea, with its spikes of thickly clustered white flowers. How lovely they were! Just then, his foot caught and he fell flat into a mud hole. He was not hurt, but scrambled up quickly. As he rubbed hard at the sticky, oozy mud with his handkerchief, the mud came off, but the stains remained. He looked down at the handkerchief. It was a brilliant blue! He shook the mud off, even rinsed the cloth out in the muddy water. Grit and sand were removed, but the blue remained. For a while he studied it and then said aloud,

THAT STICKY BLUE

"Thanks, Creator! Thank you very much. At last, I see!"

Dr. G. W. Carver

serves the best. I'll give you paint, good paint."

OFFER OF PAINT

Several people turned around and stared at the shabby, dark-faced professor. They had heard a great deal about Tuskegee. And they knew the school was always needing money. Yet here was one of its teachers offering to give them enough paint to paint their church. Well! But Carver was speaking gently,

"Lift up your eyes, good people, to the hills of God. See all the gorgeous colours with which he has decked them? We'll take just a little from his bounteous store of pure and lasting colouring, and with it paint your church!"

They really coudn't believe him. But a few days later a little wagon drew up in front of the church. Carver and several students climbed down. From the back they took pails of blue paint Carver directing everything. And the next Sunday morning the people worshipped in a church which matched the sky in colour. The rains fell and the paint neither cracked nor peeled .

TUSKEGEE had music, such singing as Carver had never heard before! On Sunday evenings the students gathered in the chapel and their voices blended in harmonic beauty. The fame of Booker T. Washington brought many great people, some from other lands, to study for themselves his amazing theory of "educating hands."

They came, curious, condescending, patronizing, and then they heard the children of slave parents singing those songs which had come from out the earth itself. They heard these songs and went away humble and more wise.

One Sunday on his way back to the Agriculture Hall after the service, Carver stopped at the dormitory to speak to one of his students. On his way out, Carver glanced into the "parlour." This room was also empty, but, noting the upright piano in one corner, Carver entered. It had been many months since he had touched a piano. Even before coming to Tuskegee, other duties had crowded out his music. Now he sat down and began to run his fingers softly up and down the keys.

Darkness fell and he played on—snatches from Handel and Mendelssohn interwoven with bits of the "spirituals" he had just heard. He played a little prelude, recalling Mrs. Millholland and her hopes for him. No, he had not become an "artist" as they had predicted at Simpson. Here he was merely a "southern farmer", a teacher in a poor, struggling school, a "root doctor" brewing herbs, a "house painter" smearing mud on walls! Had he failed? No, the sweet assurance came back to him. His fingers might be stiff upon the keys, but he was "bringing life". He made things grow from ground that had been barren, he was "opening the eyes of the blind" and they were finding God in mud and weeds. Beauty was coming now where ugliness had been. Yet he had done so little!

His fingers rested and he leaned his head against the frontal piece. There was so much to do. A sound behind him made him turn. The hall lamp had been lit and there in the doorway stood half a dozen students. Now, they pressed forward.

"I never heard such playing," said one girl, "I——I wish", she stopped.

"What do you wish, my child?" asked Carver.

"I wish my mother could hear you. She likes music." The girl was shy.

"You sing in the choir, don't you?"

One of the boys had lit the lamp on the centre table and now he could see their faces gathered round him.

Yes, I sing. That's all the music we have where I come from——singing."

"That's plenty," Carver murmured.

"No, it isn't" disputed a boy. "You could play in our church. All the people would come to hear, from miles around."

Carver laughed. "But——why should I?" He shook his head. "I'm not a musician, I'm a——"

"You said we should give out——what we got——" the girl's eyes glowed softly, "and you've got——music!"

Carver walked slowly to his rooms in the Agricultural Hall. He knew that on his early morning trip to the woods he must "talk with God" about this.

CONCERT TOUR

For some time now he had refused to face a growing problem. His rapidly expanding department needed money. The increased acreage now under cultivation, the scheme of crop rotation being introduced, called for better and more farm implements. He wanted additional live stock and the barns were already too small.

Almost timidly Carver made the suggestion to Warren Logan, treasurer of the school.

"A concert tour!" Logan was enthusiastic.

Carver had merely said he "might give a few recitals on the piano." But Logan's mind leaped forward to all sorts of possibilities. He had ceased to marvel at anything this quiet, thin scientist from up north suggested. All his works had a way of bearing fruit. So not for one moment did he hesitate now.

He wrote circulars and sent them out. They announced simply that "Professor Carver would appear in concert". They told that Professor Carver was a musician trained at Simpson College, that he had been graduated from Iowa State College and was now on the faculty of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Meanwhile, when he could spare time from classes, laboratory and farm, Carver put in hours of preparation. The students heard him practising and paused to listen. They too had ceased to question anything he did.

When school closed for the summer, Carver set out. He played first in Montgomery, Alabama. Then, avoiding large cities, he went into Mississippi and back through Louisiana into Georgia. He played in churches, in schools, halls, sometimes in barns. He played upon battered, old, out-of-tune pianos and sometimes upon reed organs. His repertoire was small, with an interweaving of simple southern melodies.

The audiences liked both the music and the artist.

About the middle of August, Carver returned to Tuskegee. He had money for his farm implements, but he had much more—a well-defined programme was shaping in his mind. Tuskegee must go out to these people. They could not come to it. For long hours, he and Washington sat talking. They walked together and Carver showed him all that he had done.

Since 1892, Dr. Washington had been holding an annual Negro Farmers Conference at Tuskegee. To this Conference hundreds came, often afoot, walking long distances or in carts drawn by oxen. His aim had been "to bring together for a quiet conference representatives of the common, hard-working farmers and mechanics—the bone and sinew of the Negro race—and its ministers and teachers." Thus he had sought to find out from the people themselves the facts as to their conditions and to get their ideas as to the remedies for the present evils. The Fourth Annual Conference had established a simple set of rules:

To abolish and do away with the mortgage system as rapidly as possible.

To raise food supplies, such as corn, potatoes, syrup, peas, hogs, chickens, etc., at home rather than go in debt for them at stores.

To try to secure better schools, better churches, better teachers and better preachers.

To try to buy homes, to urge upon all the necessity of owning homes and farms, and not only to own them, but try to beautify and improve them.

Washington's *aims* were high. He had set up the programme, but Carver pointed out that the programme could not be directed from Tuskegee alone.

"We must go out and *show* them not only how to produce, but what to produce and then what to do with it," he insisted. "We must build them a house in *their own community* and teach them how to *live in it*. We must take the flowers from the woods and plant them in their yards and prove to them they can keep a cow which will give milk."

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(TO BE CONTINUED

SEARCH FOR GOD IN MUD AND WEED

Professor Of Science Takes To Plough

HOW MUCH NOISE DOES A RATTLESNAKE MAKE?

UNTIL science recently lent a hand, the amount of noise made by a rattlesnake generally was in line with the excitement of the person who accidentally came across one, reports C. D. Waggoner in 'Nature' magazine.

J. L. Michaelson, general Electric engineer, found a three-foot, seven-inch rattler up on Tongue Mountain in the Adirondacks of New York State. He skinned it and saved the rattle.

A day or two later, when making some sound measurements on war materials in the laboratory, he tied the rattle from the snake to an electric vibrator before the microphone of a noise meter. He started the apparatus going, looked at the gauge and read 75 decibels. A decibel is the scientific unit of measurement of noise.

Seventy-five decibels is equivalent to the overall noise which might be caused by a half-dozen typewriters all in operation at once, or to the rattle of dishes in the cafeteria of a restaurant. "However, in all fairness to the snake," Michaelson pointed out, "the rattle was placed close to the microphone of the sound meter whereas in my comparison I refer to the overall noise, not a close-up."

So now the sound of a rattlesnake is known. Not that it will make any difference if one should attack you, but it is well to know these things. At least that is the way engineers figure it out.

CAMBODIA Cockpit Of Rival Ideologies

SUBJECT for centuries to foreign incursions and mandarin exactions, the Cambodian, whose only pride is ancient glory now stands divided between two camps of warring Ideologies.

The issue is, will Dr. Ho Chi-minh hold sway or Bao Dai gain ground?

By Tara Bai

THREE years ago, Frederick Lee, writing in the "Signs of the Times" under the heading "The Struggle for Asia's Millions" said. "The sands of time are running out. The long suffering, submissive millions of Asia are on the march. Their awakened senses have made them dissatisfied with things as they are and have been. Is it to the Left or to the Right that they will turn? This is the momentous question not yet settled."

The two power blocs are heading towards a major conflict to win over Asian peoples to their respective sides. This is a major issue of the 20th century. World War I did not shake Asia much. It was the Second World War, another quarter of a century later, which aroused the sleeping giant. As a result of the turmoil, several new republics have been set up in Asia, since the end of World War II. But through a turn of fate, Indo-China failed to achieve freedom, partly because of internal disunity and partly because it was slow on the uptake.

However, it is not intended here to delve into the political issues confronting the country, but to throw some light on that picturesque land, Cambodia, its past glory, influence of Indian culture and its colourful people.

Cambodia is one of the five big chunks of territory in Asia still under French domination, the other four being Annam, Cochin-China, Laos and Tongking. Nominally under Indo-China, it is fast becoming the cockpit between French colonialism and Asian nationalism. Subject for centuries to foreign incursions and mandarin exactions, the Cambodian, whose only pride is ancient glory, now stands divided between two camps of warring ideologies. The issue is, will Dr. Ho Chi-Minh hold sway or Bao Dai gain ground?

Cambodia is one of the Eastern lands which has been influenced to a high degree by Indian culture. As a result of this fusion, in Angkor the ancient capital of the state and around it are a few monuments of Indian architecture and sculpture. In every sphere of social life Indian influence is pervading.

Bounded on the north and west by Thailand, the south by Cochin-China, and the east by Laos and Annam, Cambodia covers an area of 67,550 sq. miles, and has a population of about 3½ million. The climate is warm and moist, there being only two seasons during the year, namely wet and dry. This is due to the periodic monsoons, which bring rains to the land.

RIVER OF PLENTY

During the rainy season, the Mekong rises in spate, spreading alluvial deposits over a vast area on either side of its banks. The soil is thus made fertile, and excellent for the cultivation of rice, the chief crop and staple food. Beyond the alluvial zone lies a marshy area, and further on are the hills, whose slopes are covered with thick jungles. During this season also, the Great Lake covers and area 120 miles long and 16 miles wide. In October, the water level gradually subsides and in the process fills all the canals connected with the Mekong.

By March the river is very low, as a result of which the canals dry up.

The Great Lake also dries up, contracting to one-sixth its former size. When this occurs the fishing season is at its peak. Incidentally, salt fish forms one of the principal items of export.

Besides Pnom-Penh, capital of Cambodia, Kampot on the Gulf of Siam, Oudong, Siemreap and Angkor are the other towns of note. Oudong, a former capital, lies a few miles north-west of Pnom-Penh. Batambang is noted as the centre of a large agricultural district and for its cardamom plantations. Siemreap is the place where tourists land 'en route' to the Angkor monuments.

THE CAPITAL

Pnom-Penh is named after a hill in its centre called Pnom, and on this stands the famous Khmer Pagoda. The capital has a population of over 150,000, and is the residence of the King of Cambodia, who in the past has been guided by a French Resident Councillor. Lying at the confluence of the Mekong and its tributaries, Pnom-Penh is a big trade centre. The Royal Palace and the Silver Pagoda are the other two monuments for which the capital is famous.

Its streets, like those of any other Oriental city, are full of movement and colour. The women walk upright and with grace. They wear short hair, and move about with their beautiful rounded breasts exposed to the sun. Both men and women wear the sampot, the national costume, which is of various attractive colours. Scattered here and there, are the bonzes or priests draped in flowing saffron robes, and young urchins almost in their birthday suits squat and play at street corners.

ANCIENT GLORY

The ancient glory of Cambodia reads like a fairy tale. Over a thousand years ago, it was the hub of a vast Hindu Empire extending from the Bay of Bengal to the China Sea. Cambodia was then prosperous and thickly populated. Being by nature lovers of music and all forms of arts and crafts, the people erected colossal palaces and temples, whose architectural beauty has been unexcelled elsewhere.

Cambodia was already a powerful state long before the Sailendra Kings had consolidated their domains. Whether this country was under the sway of the Sailendras is open to doubt, but it is clear that Cambodia was fully independent in the 9th century. Under the rule of such great builders as Jayavarman and Indravarman, the country was covered with a wonderful net-work of roads, which have since been obliterated. The area which they ran through is now a deadly wilderness.

TURN OF FATE

Angkor, the capital of this empire was known as the Magnificent City, in which flourished a million inhabitants. All of a sudden, disintegration set in. One by one, the provinces were torn from the old empire by the Mongol Emperors of China, and the northern invaders of Tibetan stock. During the collapse, a number of monuments were left unfinished.

Most of the jungle tribes had shrunk to insignificant numbers, owing to tropical disease, and again lapsed into a pitiable state of savagery. Consequently, little remains of the great and glorious Hindu civilisation, except a charming romantic court under the so-called French protection. Then there are a few monuments by Hindu architects and sculptors, and a royal school of ballet dancing, whose sacred performances are a match to similar dances in immortal Bali.

With the onslaught of the invading Thais and Annamese, the Cambodians, by seeking refuge under the wing of the French, were to a certain extent successful in retrieving their ancient capital of Angkor along with the jungle around it from their former enemies.

ANGKOR VAT

Writing about Cambodia without mentioning Angkor Vat would be incomplete. Angkor Vat is to Cambodia what the Taj Mahal is to India.

It is a living memory of the Khmer genius which produced it. This great monument was built in the reign of Jayavarman VII.

The main temple of Angkor Vat is over 270 yards long by about a furlong wide. It is formed in terraces, one above the other. There are five towers of which the central one is about 125 feet high. Every inch of stonework is finished to the smallest detail.

Round this great edifice is a vast area of mighty ruins, with tanks and pools. Along one terrace are elephants, life-size, sculptured from one end to the other. The five gates of this town are also built in the form of elephants, picking lotus flowers with their trunks.

The favourite subjects of sculpture is that of women in the form of dancers and goddesses. The marvellous dress and postures of these splendid sculptures are to this day adopted in all dances and ceremonies in Cambodia.

The greatness of Angkor has been praised to the skies by many authorities on Oriental sculpture, and there is no better appreciation than that of Osbert Sitwell, who writes:

"Let it be said immediately that Angkor, as it stands, ranks as the chief wonder of the world today, one of the summits to which human genius has inspired in stone, infinitely more impressive, lovely, than anything that can be seen in China."

INDIAN NAMES

During the first thousand years of the Christian era, there were four or five waves of colonisation by Indian adventurers all over the East. Scattered as these colonies were, they were "mainly situated on strategic points and on trade routes. These settlements were given old Indian names. Thus Cambodia, as it is known now, was called Kamboja, which was a well-known town in ancient India."

The early Indian Buddhist scholars were influential in establishing various institutions of Sanskrit learning. One such centre was situated at Angkor. Sanskrit was absorbed to such an extent in the life of the people that everything came to be known by a Sanskrit name. In Cambodia, the alphabet was derived from South Indian script.

RESOURCEFUL

The Cambodians possess a greater resemblance to the Thais than the Annamese (both of Mongolian stock), but the Khemers or the old inhabitants show a decided Caucasian origin.

The Cambodian is generally resourceful, for he makes his own tools, boat and cart, the craftsmanship of which is of a high order.

His noble qualities are courteousness, a refined taste and love for literature.

Cambodians are passionately fond of music, and possess a variety of wind and stringed instruments. They learn a little of this and that, but all without any set system, and since their music is unwritten, their tunes are taught by ear. They are fond of collecting together to play their favourite tunes for hours.

By far the most privileged class amongst the Cambodians are the priests, known as bonzes. They are gentle, tolerant and a much respected sect. They subsist on charity, and in return undertake the instruction of the youth of the country. They are thus the

(Continued on Page 19 Col. 4)

A pediment at Banteai Srei which exhibits the wealth of ornamentation of Cambodian art.

ANGKOR VAT IS ITS TAJ MAHAL

CELESTIAL DANCER

Picture (left) is a celestial da ncer in the Cambodian temple of Angkor Wat. Picture (Right) is a tree at Angkor that has sprung from a seed dropped on the crown of a tiny temple. The roots form natural arches over each doorway.

FORMER SEAT OF A VAST HINDU EMPIRE

Short Story

THE HOODLUM

BY G. O. D'ABREO

PANDU sat on the footpath opposite his squalid one-roomed home in a more squalid chawl. The narrow street was dirty and a small pool covered the centre. If he had to enter his house he would have been forced to negotiate it in a roundabout manner. This did not displease him because it afforded him a means to an end.

Should his mother summon him on one of her endless errands, this little pool would have aided and abetted his escape. He was in no mood of being chivalrous and hated the idea of being a way-side Caesar crossing the Rubicon in the shape of the little pool on the middle of the street.

At the moment he enjoyed his indolence. Using a match-stick as a tooth-pick, he began exploring his pan-lacquered teeth. People passed by without noticing him. Not that he cared for the limelight. It was just a case of having accepted the inevitable with stoic indifference. He had once dreamt of being a glamorous film star. The highest pinnacle he had ever achieved was a precarious role as an extra in a "crowd" scene. That was the end of his ambition and his excursion into the Indian movieland. He was now content with being supported by the only member of the family, his mother.

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He was now watching her. She was seated on the ground, her nimble fingers moving automata-like in the making of *bidis*. Her withered body swayed sideways, almost rythmically, as she picked, filled, rolled, and tied tobacco and leaf into a *bidi* which promptly took its place among the finished ones. Then again....again....it was always the same speed, the same sway of the body and her obliviousness to the cares and worries which soon began as she finished the day's work.

Work! Work! To Pandu life was just a labour, with the exception of those few who lived and enjoyed themselves on the labour of others. Truly, he was a product of the times and a callous society. But he was not aware of this and commensurate with the decrease in his opportunities, he showed a great inaptitude for work. As long as he had a roof, a bed and table and somebody else — his mother — to do the worrying of this triangular necessity, he was happy and content.

How his mother could endure it was something of a mystery to Pandu. He would have gone mad by now. For days, months and years it was the same old routine—a tediousness both back-breaking and poorly remunerative. How she managed to make the *bidis* and find time enough to cook their food twice a day was another thing he could not fathom. That she troubled him every day goes without saying. She would send him on endless errands.

"Pandu!" she would call, in a high piping tone, "There is no salt for cooking. Go get an anna's worth. Here's the money." Or she would send him off to find out how Krishnaji's son, down with smallpox, was faring. This was one obligation Pandu dreaded to carry out. He would inquire from another closely known to Krishnaji and convey the same intelligence to his mother which information was, of course, based purely on hearsay.

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Pandu shifted about from his position. He was not inclined for retrospection. The crampy feeling in his limbs had deflected his thoughts and he stood up, stretching himself and yawning at the same time. Then he prepared to join his friends on the other side of the street. But this honest intention was thwarted by a familiar woman making an aggressive entry into that holy of holies, his home.

"More trouble for me!" he reflected as he caught a fleeting glimpse of his mother tapping her forehead with the palm of her hand.

Pandu knew what the trouble was. Sitabai must have reported to her parents that he had fooled her on the road and had passed remarks. Of course, he did not indulge in anything obscene. He had just made a few decent remarks that she was pretty and would she care to have some *ladoos*? Her father, Tolaram, was rather peculiar and being a crotchety man, must have sent his wife to pick out a quarrel with his mother.

"Well," thought Pandu, "I may just as well face it!" and leisurely made his way home. Their voices were distinct and loud and that an altercation was in progress was sufficient proof that his presence would be needed soon.

"Pandu!" the high wailing notes of his mother rose above the din, "Pandoo-o-o-o-o!"

"Yes, mother," her son replied, "I'm coming."

He stood on the threshold, an innocent expression having already registered itself all over his face. His mother looked at him and he faced her unflinchingly. It warmed her heart seeing him stand there before her without a trace of guilt and uncertainty. She hesitated at first. Then all of a sudden she flared up.

"Since when did you become a *goonda* and *mawali?*" she stormed.

"But. . ."

"Answer my question!" she said. "Since when did you become a *goonda* and *mawali?* Answer!"

"What's wrong?" he inquired, pretending innocence, "What have I done this time?"

"What have you done this time?" his mother screamed, repeating, "Wait and I'll show you!"

She picked up her worn-out *chappals* and rushed at him. Pandu did not quail from that rushing onslaught. If he squatted on the ground with his hands shielding his head it was not because he was afraid of his mother.

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Whatever he was, there was still a divine spark within him which would never die. It was the respect he had for his mother. And as she slashed out at him with her 'chappals' he remained exceptionally calm and quiet.

When she had tired of beating him she ordered him to stand up. Pandu got up and managed to maintain some semblance of personal dignity. He eyed the other woman, the complainant and the cause of his indignity, rather balefully.

"You are a disgrace," his mother retorted hotly, "spoiling the family name like that! If your father was alive he would have killed you."

Of course. Pandu's father would not have done such a thing. In her own way, what she meant was that his father—Pandu's—would not have spared the rod to spoil the child. He would have given him a sound thrashing and that would have sufficed to bring about the desired reformation.

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"I've done nothing disgraceful," Pandu insisted, "You always accuse me for nothing at all."

"Telling a lie again?" his mother shouted and raised the 'chappal' threateningly above her head.

"Ahha!" he muttered, lifting both his hands to protect himself and then turned his attention to the other woman.

"You are the cause of this trouble," he accused her, "What have I done to you? Why are you all against me? What have I done?"

The woman smote him with her eyes. She placed both her hands on her hips and faced him belligerently.

"Very clever, aren't you, Pandu!" she replied sarcastically, "Trying to win the sympathy of your mother like that! Shame on you! Be a man and own up!"

"Don't turn tables on me," he warned her, "I've had enough trouble to last me for a few days."

His mother stood watching them silently and in an excited mood sat down. She picked up a leaf and strewed some tobacco on it and started rolling it into a 'bidi'. She took to her task feverishly and her hands trembled with the same old routine which, in her calm and untroubled moments, were swift and steady.

"Tell this fool what he has done," she addressed the other, "Go ahead and tell him. And if he denies it there will be no food for him. I will not cook today. I don't mind if I starve. I am not hungry today."

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The woman promptly obeyed and with a triumphant look raised an accusing finger.

"Why did you fool my daughter?" she asked, "What did she do to you, you loafer! Yesterday morning I had sent her to grind the wheat at the flour mill. You followed her and started making remarks. What do you think of yourself? My daughter is not like one of those women you see on the streets, remember that! Next time you fool her I'll take you to the police!"

After having satisfied herself, Sitabai's mother stamped out of the room.

Pandu essayed within and his mother arrested his action.

"Get out of the house," she ordered, still excited, "Or I'll give you the 'chappal'! Get out and don't you ever come back. I don't want to see your face again!"

He adopted a contrite attitude, lingered for a few seconds and prepared to part from his mother.

"Alright," he said meekly, "I'll go. Goodbye, mother."

★

He turned his back and walked away sadly—or rather he pretended to be. Very soon that high piping voice reached him when he had hardly proceeded a dozen yards.

"Pandoo-o-o-o-o!"

"Yes, mother," he replied, "I'm coming."

For the second time that day he stood on the threshold, eyeing his mother like a dutiful and obedient son. He saw that her hands were moving rapidly and was pleased that she had reverted to her normal self again.

"Get in," she ordered, attempting to be stern, "I don't want you to get out and get into trouble again. If you leave this house without permission...."

She did not finish the sentence.

"Yes, mother." Pandu said and entered.

★

He selected a corner and sat down on the floor, with his legs spread out before him. A sheet of old newspaper fluttered towards him and he grabbed it. His eyes scanned the headlines and the news that was about a year old. Now and again he would look in the direction of his mother. All through that morning he had formulated a plan to induce his mother to part with four annas. He had wanted it badly and his hopes were now reduced to nothing. What could he do? His mind raced fast. He looked at his mother and found her staring at him.

"People only know how to talk", he remarked enigmatically.

And then the idea hit him all of a sudden. Why didn't he think of it before? He breathed heavily and did not take his eyes off her.

"People talk of what?" she asked impatiently, "What are you talking about?"

"People like to spread a lot of rumours about me," he explained, "but they will hardly talk about their own sons."

"What are they talking about you?" she questioned again, "Unless you are at fault."

"Huh! That's what you think," he replied significantly, "but if you knew the truth you wouldn't have been entertaining people like Sitabai's mother."

"She was right in complaining about you."

"But she didn't tell the truth", he went on, "if you knew the real story you wouldn't blame me at all."

"Didn't you fool the girl?"

"I certainly did not!" he denied, gaining his mother's confidence, "What happened was a different thing altogether."

"You have not told me yet. What happened?"

"Well," he lied, "I was standing on the road and I saw Sitabai passing by. She was carrying a heavy bag of wheat and was struggling with it. I felt sorry for her and volunteered to carry it for her. What's wrong with that? But she took things amiss and choked me off and called me a loafer and threatened to report me. I tried to explain and she wouldn't allow me to and I left in a hurry. Do you think I'll fool any woman on the road?"

His mother sighed elatedly.

"If her mother comes again," she promised. "I'll tell her what she is! So that is the story, is it?"

Pandu's nod of agreement went across to her. He knew he had partially won the four annas he wanted from her. Very soon it would be in his possession.

"Just when I want to go somewhere, such a thing happens," he cut in at length, "and now I'll be having bad luck the whole day."

She looked askance. A worried look shadowed her face.

"What's wrong?" she queried concernedly, "Why don't you tell me?"

"It's no use!" he grumbled and fell into a dejected mood.

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She looked up again. This time she saw him hanging down his head dispiritedly. Poor fellow! Something must be wrong with him.

"If you don't want to tell me," she suggested inducingly, "then don't tell me. It's your own affair after all."

He took time to clarify himself. It was done on purpose. The matter required tact and a lot of his histrionic abilities.

"I've heard that there are some vacancies at the mill," he broke the spell, "and they are taking on some hands."

"What has that got to do with me?" she put in without looking up.

"Well," Pandu replied quietly, "I thought of trying my luck today."

This time his mother looked up.

"But you have never succeeded in getting a job," she complained, "and I've given you money before."

"But what can I do, mother?" he grumbled, "It's just my bad luck, that's all."

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She paused and smiled understandingly. The wily rascal, she exclaimed to herself, trying to cheat me for money! As if I don't know! and as she cogitated her temper began to rise.

"I haven't any money," she refused point blank, "don't ask me! If you want a job you better walk."

"All right, mother," he said quietly and stood up.

Through the corners of her eyes she watched him stretching and yawning. Then he went to the mirror and started combing his hair, ostensibly preparing himself for the long walk to his destination.

Pandu finished his ablutions and left the house without a word. He had hardly proceeded a few yards when that familiar piping voice reached his ears.

"Pandoo-o-o-o-o!"

"Yes, mother," he answered, "I'm coming."

She was waiting for him at the doorstep and slipped into his palm a four-anna bit and went back to her work again.

"People only know how to talk. Let that woman come here again and I'll tell her something!" she muttered about half an hour later, just at the very moment when Pandu was threatening Tolaram, Sitabai's father, for having reported him to his mother.

ALL-WOMEN CAST

A new type of one-act play—Satire-cum-comedy — on the dress rehearsal of Jhansi-ki-Rani by Roy Kinikar was enacted by the members of the Mahila Vikas Mandal. The above is a greenroom scene showing the main actors who are all women.

Patience Rewarded

FROM Israel comes the following true story of a recent incident at a small country hospital:

A harassed-looking man came into the porter's lodge and inquired anxiously about the health of a male patient. The porter replied: "It's not a visiting day, but I will ring the ward and ask."

A few minutes later the porter told the caller: "The sister-in-charge reports that the patient is so much better that he will be able to leave the hospital soon."

Said the man: "Thank you so much. I'm delighted to hear this news. For ten days I've been asking doctors and nurses about the condition of the patient and they refused all information. You see, I'm the patient."

World Teachers Meet At Vienna

THE World Teachers' Congress opened at the historic Austrian capital under a respectable and representative presidium with venerable and hoary-headed professors like the great French Psychologist of the College de France and the author of the Langevin-Wallon democratic educational reforms, Professor Henri Wallon and the Iranian Professor Naficy and the youthful Hungarian lady teacher Mrs. Agnes Sattler in her early twenties, with men and women representing all colours, climes and countries. Two hundred fifty-eight delegates representing forty-eight countries and over six million teachers took an active part in the deliberations of the Congress which continued for a week.

By Asha Ram

Lecturer, University of Allahabad, and A Delegate to the World Teachers Congress.

It was a new experience for all those who attended such a world congress for the first time. The Congress was the United Nations in miniature with its huge staff of translators and typists in several languages. The work was simultaneously carried on in the German, the French, the Italian, the Russian and the Spanish languages. But one could speak in any language if one had submitted one's script in advance. Thus the Chinese, the Japanese, the Ceylonese and the Algerian delegates exercised their right to speak in their national language, presented their own report, and some delegates made their own independent contributions at the open sessions which were continued for five days, each day between 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. The discussion was also carried on at the four Commissions where the resolutions were drafted, charter of demands was drawn up and the points of difference were ironed out. Every one had full freedom to express oneself. Everyone was in a co-operative mood and displayed the spirit of accommodation. Our decisions at the open session were therefore, unanimous.

WHITES, NOT SO WHITE

At the Congress we had a feeling that the so-called whites were but a hopeless minority in the world, and that even the Whites are not all pure whites. I have a feeling that probably in my own country all the colours can be found. Some of our Kashmiris are as fair coloured as any white, and some Scotch may be a shade darker than some of the Punjabis. Many Latin American Middle and Far eastern faces and complexions can be found in different parts of our country. Our Congress was completely free from the idea of racial discrimination.

It was a very successful demonstration of warmth, cordiality and respect for national personality. The strong desire on the part of delegates to know one another overcame the language difficulty.

India's role in the world affairs is being recognised on all hands. If we play our cards well and do not merge our identity with the West, and if we continue to make our contribution to the anti-imperialist cause, plead the cause of peace which we have been doing, then India will in actual practice be counted as one of the big powers even without being formally recognised as one. Our ministers should realise this and should not unnecessarily offend the progressive opinion in the world by refusing passports for Congresses.

From the report of the General Secretary Paul Delanoue and from other speeches, it was clear that there are three educational systems which obtain in the world at present. One: Colonial or backward system of education. Two: Educational system in the independent Western or capitalist countries, and Three: The System of education which prevails in the Soviet Union and the allied New Democracies.

The Colonial system of education is anti-national, undemocratic and unpopular. It is faced with crisis. Imperial powers impose either their own language as medium of instruction or keep up the native language as medium but deny all facilities in either case for the development of the national language and culture.

The main objective of education in the colonies is to train administrators and imperial agencies. They never bother about mass education or cultural development of the people.

Hence, the colonial people are struggling against this system. Our own system, which the British devised for us, continues to harbour important features of the old and backward colonial order.

Educational system in the western countries, which at one time served the national interests, and was popular and democratic is fast losing that character. Education is imparted in the national tongue and technical and scientific education is not ignored. But more emphasis is being laid on formal education, theoretical sciences and humanities. In view of the rising number of educated unemployed, the proposals to limit education and deny cultural facilities are being mooted. Rising cost of living and mounting war budgets make it impossible for the states to maintain their educational standards.

NO ANTI-NATIONAL IDEOLOGY

On the other hand, it is admitted even by the enemies that education in the New Democracies is developing with leaps and bounds. The number of schools, teachers and students on rolls increases each year. They lay equal emphasis on the theoretical, practical and physical education of the child. The content of their education is national, democratic and popular. As the leader of the Chinese delegation Mr. Fa-ming explained, the new Chinese administration has eliminated all the anti-national ideological influences from their education. Though it is patriotic, it is not opposed to the idea of internationalism and freedom for all. It provides equal opportunities for the development of the Non-Han nationalities. Chinese education is not limited to the ruling classes. It is accessible to all and an ever increasing number of peasant and working youth is in a position to take advantage of it. Thus, it is democratic. Its purpose is not merely to turnout oppressive administrators to train men for the task of reconstruction of a large number of engineers, teachers, technicians and doctors. It is for the service of the people and its character is thus popular. It is scientific and secular. Soviet Education puts still higher goals before it. They make ten years' schooling (upto the age of seventeen) free and compulsory and propose to make a move in the direction of general poly-technical education for all. Their system is free from crisis

POLITICS & EDUCATION

Can controversies and partisanship in the field of education be avoided? It is diffilult to do so. Different educational systems are the outcome of different social orders and serve the needs of the ruling sections in these societies. A teacher cannot isolate himself from society he finds himself in. The question came sharply to the fore when the Algerian teacher related to the Congress the French policies of prohibiting the use of the Arab language in schools and of suppression of all manifestations of national education and when the delegate from Cyprus told the audience how the British rulers do not allow the teachers to inculcate the Greek national sentiment among boys and how the text books give an incorrect and distorted picture of history and geography.

They are told that they are not Greek but Mediterranean people of a mixed character or that Moscow is a backward town with mud houses and narrow streets. The Japanese delegate informed us that some seven hundred U.S. bases have become a threat not only to their national independence but also to their educational activity. Lessons are often imparted under the volley of artillery fire and the struggle to save school from being turned into a military barrack is on.

Growing war burden is the immediate cause of reduced educational activity in many states. India could spend more on reconstruction if there had been no Kashmir crisis and if our relations with Pakistan had been cordial. Educationists assembled at Vienna could not turn a deaf ear to it all. The Congress supported the national cultural urges of the colonial people and called upon the teachers of the world to fight against imperialism, racialism and war.

TEACHERS' CHARTER

The Teachers' Charter passed by the Congress is such to which no democratic and peaceloving teacher can object. It lays emphasis not only on rights like academic freedom, better conditions of work, facilities for training and acquiring higher qualifications medical facilities, old age pension, etc., but also on duties of the teacher. In fact the very first article deals with the subject which runs thus:

"The essential duties of a teacher are to respect the individuality of the child, to develop his abilities, to care for his education and training, constantly to aim at shaping the moral consciousness of the future man and citizen, and to educate the child in a spirit of democracy, of peace and of friendship between peoples".

The rights of the teacher are independent of sex, race, and colour and must not be restricted because of personal beliefs and opinions. It includes demands for suitable premises and equal treatment for all schools, medical inspection, and physical education for children and the right of the teacher to take part in the administration of schools.

Another important question dealt with the relationship of the teachers unions with the workers movement in general. As a social servant, a teacher cannot isolate himself from the life of his people. He has to be on their side. Nor can his demands be met without the active support of the people.

Hence the teachers' movement has to be allied and affiliated to the workers' movement on a national and internatinonal scale. The problem is a real and serious one specially in the west where the teachers are being increasingly drawn into the workers' movement.

In his concluding remarks Professor Wallon made a reference to his youth when it was a fashion with the imperialists to talk of the "black" or the "yellow" danger. Now they have substituted the word "red danger". It is a bogey.

SOVIET DANCERS

On the last day of the Congress we had a dinner party. It was a new thing to one who had never seen European parties. They drink but do not get drunk, they dance and sing and yet there is hardly anything sexy about it. It is all innocent pleasure so necessary for life.

Next two days were devoted to social meetings, exchanges and recreation. The Soviet team of dancers provided entertainment to over a thousand guests at the biggest Viennese opera house "the Grofzer". The songs and dances which reflected the optimistic, collective aud social urges of the Soviet people were so entertaining and artistically perfect that the audience often demanded their repetition and the obliging troupe invariably yielded to the request. All the three Russian Girls' dances received wide approbation and had to be repeated. The electric speed and the imperceptible movements of the "Little Birch Tree" gave one the impression as if the two dozen mechanical puppets were moving on the stage. Comic "Polka" made me feel that our 'Krishna Gopi' and 'Shiva Parvati' dances can be made more realistic

As the delegates were returning from the Milk by the steamer which as the Ex-Nazi property was now being operated by the Soviets, the news of the signing of the Truce in Korea was received. This was the climax of the World Teachers Congress, and the delegates burst into singing and merry-making.

As one reflects over this Congress and the one held at Oxford, the difference becomes clear. The World Confederation of Organisation of Teaching Professions (W.C.O.T.P.) was formed to avoid partisanship and controversy. Thus they excluded the Soviet Union and New Democracies. Did they succeed in avoiding controversy when their American Secretary invited the Spanish Franco delegates and the Western delegates protested? The W.C.O.T.P. was to be a democratic organisation. But the Estonian exiles in Sweden and the Indonesian exiles in Holland were treated as representing their respective countries, and England, North Ireland and Wales had independent status. Moreover, the U.S.A. sent even students representatives as teachers, and with its large membership and huge contribution and with an effective delegation of 42 out of a total of 147 was the dominant influence. The organisation has the protection of teachers rights as one of its aims, but when the Japanese delegates raised the issues or when any such issue arose it was overruled on technical grounds. They devoted most of their time to procedural matters and to amendment of the constitution.

India's right to vote was curtailed because she could not pay her membership fee, and Prof. Jha had to say that India would not exercise her right to vote.

On the otherhand, every delegate had full freedom at the Vienna Congress, and about sixty delegates exercised this right. No delegation had more than a dozen members and at no stage there was any idea of domination. The Congress did not evade issues but expressed positively and concretely on the questions relating to teachers' rights, civil liberties, freedom, democracy and peace. Moreover, the only two Indians who reached the Congress in time were promoted to the presidium, were encouraged to present their view point at the open session and in the commissions. The organisers virtually accused me for not getting Professor S. C. Deb, the other delegate-elect to the Congress. We are deeply conscious of the fact that it is not we who received the honour, but the country and the aspirations which we represented. And could this task be not performed better if the educationists of the calibre of Dr. Zakir Hussain. Dr. Meghnath Saha and Dr. Suniti Kumar had been present?

ON MISSION TO CHINA

An Indian Cultural Delegation of 29 writers, vocalists and dancers visited China on a mission of goodwill. Here they are seen at a reception at the Sun -Yat-Sen Home at Shanghai. Sitting in the Centre are Smtis Jyotsna Bhole and Hirabai Barodekar. Behind the Chinese girls stands Miss Damayanti Joshi, the well-known Kathak dancer.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE

Flowery Future For Groom

NEW YORK, August (INS).

THE groom, who generally has been a sort of non-entity at a wedding, is in for a flowery future this year.

At least, that's the word of designers for J. R. Wood and Sons, biggest and oldest wedding ring makers in the country.

They say that the newest, smartest double-ring ceremonies (and 90 per cent of wedding today are that variety) will feature "flowers of love" rings.

The rings, which come in yellow and white gold, can be inscribed with hyacinths (for constancy), with daisies (implying youth), roses (beauty and love), and May blossoms (happiness) or Woodland lilies (innocence.)

Iran Makes History In 86 Hours

EYE-WITNESS' STORY OF COUP D'ETAT

The Shah of Iran

By S. S. SAROJ

Mossadeq Fans Turn Pro-Shah Overnight

TEHERAN (By Air Mail): Hopes of a prolonged political stability the long-required remedy for all the complex and paralytic troubles Persia has been suffering from—have arisen after the overthrow of the Mossadeq Administration by the pro-Shah mobs, Army and police and the assumption of Premiership by General Fazalullah Zahidi.

The immediate steps promised to be taken by the new Prime Minister relate to the enhancement of wages of public servants, bringing down the price-level of consumers' goods and bettering the economic prospects of the country in general. Observers believe the new Government would move rapidly towards finding some suitable solution of the oil deadlock so that the financial deficit could be stabilised. Another important change likely to occur now is the discontinuation of negotiations with the Soviet Delegation started by the Mossadeq regime regarding "all outstanding problems of mutual concern."

MILITARY MAN ON TOP

The new Government will be stronger and more stable for several reasons. First, General Zahidi is a military veteran himself and he would naturally deal with all situations with full force and promptness of decision characteristic of a military brain. Secondly, the entire Army, which is the largest single decisive factor in the going and coming of governments in the turmoil-ridden Middle East, is supporting General Zahidi. Thirdly, his Government enjoys the full approval and blessings of the Shah and the pro-Shah elements in the country, who proved a hard nut to crack for Dr. Mossadeq, will thus be wholeheartedly with him. Fourthly there will be a decreased pressure by certain foreign Powers on the new Government, since it is appointed by the Shah and would be thus not so inflexible or intransignent while dealing with foreigners.

Fifthly, Dr. Mossadeq had not organized any political party in the country, except the small National Movement Faction in the Parliament, and in addition to several "rats of the sinking ship", some of his chief colleagues like Fatemi are no more or would soon be imprisoned or exiled, and even the Communistic Tudeh, who demonstrated so much support to Mossadeq regime, proved opportunist and on August 19, when the Government of Dr. Mossadeq was overthrown, the same Tudeh fans like taxi-drivers and educated young men and girls were shouting "Long Live the Shah."

The other party, the Pan-Iranists disappeared immediately, they saw that the pro-Shah mobs had captured power. Sixthly, even if there may be any possibility of the supporters of Dr. Mossadeq raising their heads against the present Government at any time, the combined strength of all pro-Shah civil and military forces can well be estimated as ten-times more than that. And last, but not the least, come the mercantile community and landed aristocracy, who had been feeling since long that Dr. Mossadeq had ruined their economy, and these two big elements, who are the influencing force behind all politics in this country, would be fully supporting the new regime in view of their own betterment.

THOSE 86 iHOURS

Between the Shah's mysterious flight from Persia on August 16 and the seizure of power by General Zahidi, there was an interval of 86 hours. But those who witnessed everything happening during this period just saw a tense, thrilling, sensational, historic and unforgettable drama. Diplomats termed it as an "overthrow of the government, journalists called it "the hottest story", religious fanatics described it as "a holy crusade", the economically ruined common man hailed it as "liberation", the "electrified" observer saw it as a "revolution" and the Communist brain branded it as a ::military coup d'etat.

On the morning of August 16, Radio Teheran (then under the Mossadeq Government) broadcast that the Imperial Guards of the Shah had staged an unsuccessful coup d'etat against the Government. Wildly angry crowds moved into the streets shouting "Down with the Court" and "Mossadeq is victorious", passing resolutions in the evening that the Shah should be deposed or a Regency Council should be set up. The next day, the mobs—joined by nationalist, Pan-Iranist and Leftist groups—demolished all the statues of the present Shah and his late father, King Reza. Nobody raised a voice from the Opposition and it appeared for about two days that Mossadeq had ridden over the storm and was in full control of the situation.

But the Opposition newspapers continued claiming that the alleged coup d'etat was a bogus show designed by Dr. Mossadeq and in fact the Imperial Guards Commander, Colonel Nassiri had gone to the residence of Dr. Mossadeq only to deliver him the Firman of the Shah dismissing him from the office and appointing instead General Zahidi and that Dr. Mossadeq had "cunningly" misused this incident, giving it a shape of a coup d'etat, so that he could keep himself clung to power "even illegally. These newspapers quoted General Zahidi as claiming to be the legal Premier of Persia. But the Government could not apprehend the General in time and his disappearance caused a grave anxiety to Dr. Mossadeq and his colleagues.

Fears arose in the public mind who loved peace that General Zahidi's fdrces were organising themselves and bloody scenes might be enacted at any time. The Government too smelt "something seriously wrong" and the Radio was repeatedly appealing to the countrymen to "keep cool, united, patient, restraintful, vigilant and determined to fight any danger." The Communist newspapers warned the Government that a "real coup d'etat is coming shortly, and it will now bè led by General Zahidi."

HOW IT STARTED

On August 19, at about 7-30 in the morning, I was preparing some mailers for this week in my room when I heard a noise and shouts outside in the Parliament Square. As I opened the door, I saw a large number of troops and policemen falling upon the running men shouting something.

I saw the people fighting one another with knives, stones and clubs. Soon the soldiers were bayoneting, butting and battering to pulp anybody who shouted a slogan in favour of Dr. Mossadeq. Everybody was heard yelling: "Long Live the Shah" and "Down with Mossadeq, the traitor."

The Pan-Iranist Party's office was attacked by pro-Shah mobs and armymen and soon the pro-Mossadeq fanatics fled from the place in different ways. The office of the eveninger 'Bakhtare Imrooz,' owned by the late Foreign Minister Fatemi was set on fire and the flames were leaping towards my residence, since the office was just on the back of it. A taxi passed before me and I stopped it to go round the streets to see what was happening. When I reached the Telegraph Square, fighting between mobs was going on furiously. The security forces opened fire and bullets whizzed over the top of the automobile. Tanks and guns rumbled down from the opposite direction and I managed to escape through the danger hurriedly. On the way, at many places I saw mobs at work with shining knives in their hands.

When I reached the Indian Embassy, gunshots were ringing the streets at every minute and sten-gun firing was heard now and then from the Palace Road where Dr. Mossadeq lived. It was guessed that the guards on his residence were putting up resistance and scaring away the surging mobs. Later even canon notes were heard and the city presented the appearance of a full-fledged scene of war. Moving outside was without security and we kept indoors. At about 2-20 p.m. Radio Teheran suddenly went out of the air and the panicky group of listeners presumed that the pro-Shah forces had captured the Radio Station. The guess was true and at 3-30 p.m. it started working with new announcers saying office of Premiership and the Mosoce of Premiership and tfiihe Mossadeq Government had been overthrown by pro-Shah people and Army. It added the Shah had been requested to come back soon among his people. After this it levelled charges against Dr. Mossadeq. It again faded out for a period of about one hour. Then again it announced that Dr. Mossadeq had sent in his resignation through the National Movement leaders saying that "although I considered myself as the legal Premier of Persia, I tender my resignation as the nation is turning its back upon me." The HMF leaders signing the letter of resignation requested the people not to attack his residence. The Radio later stunned the listeners with

Dr. Mossadeq.

the news that Dr. Fatemi, Foreign Minister of Mossadeq, had been hacked to pieces by the people.

By now (5 p.m.)) the people had begun moving on the roads and armymen with mobsmen drove through the streets with portraits of the Shah, wild jubilations, and flags and they were shouting and clapping their hands saying: "Long Live the Shah." A little later tanks started moving everywhere and gunshots and handgrenades or small bombs were being heard exploding the side of the Royal Palace. But it was later learned that the Imperial Guards who had been disarmed by Mossadeq had been rearmed by the new Government and they were now

(Continued on Page 15 Col. 2)

Scandinavia

STUDENTS' PARADISE

By CHAMAN LAL

NO fees, free text-books, concession rate lunches, health insurance and cheap foreign travel are but some of the numerous facilities given to students in the Scandinavian countries—Norway, Denmark and Sweden. The globe-trotting author of this article, and writer of many books, has just concluded a tour of Scandinavia.

SCANDINAVIA is paradise not only for tourists and workers but also for the students. Nowhere else in the world, not even in the rich United States, do the students receive so many concessions as they enjoy in the Scandinavian countries, especially in Norway.

The students of Norway are gay, lively and carefree. And why should they not be when they receive so many amenities. These are:

(1) Special low rates for meals in several restaurants;

(2) Very cheap rates for health insurance — only about 5 as.;

(3) Half prices for tickets in theatres, except on Saturdays and Sundays;

(4) Special concessions for concerts;

(5) Free admissions to Folk Museums;

(6) Half admission fees at art exhibitions;

(7) Less than half rates in public baths;

(8) No fees at the university (they buy their books and pay their examination fees);

(9) Canteens run by students themselves (their lunch costs only about 2sh. approximately Rs. 1-6);

(10) Two book shops and a publishing house run by the students at the University of Oslo (they import books from abroad and sell them without profit to the students);

(11) A shoe repair shop where students pay only for the materials (the Students' Union pays to the shoe-maker);

(1) Students' Homes and flats run by the Students' Union. (The students pay only about Rs. 50 per month for a furnished flat including a private bathroom and a kitchen. A common room for games and a library are provided. Bed clothes are washed every week. All this is covered by the monthly rent of Rs. 50).

CHEAP FOREIGN TRAVEL

The Students' Union owns 72 flats in Oslo and intends building a whole town. The students run a travel bureau of their own. They hire boats to go to London and other parts of Europe. They also charter planes to give air trips to students at cheaper rates. The Students' Union owns a steamer which is used for taking Norwegian students and foreign student-guests on trips along the coast of Norway. The student days are the happiest days in the life of the young people in Norway.

The students of Scandinavia are known for their patriotism and their share in the freedom struggle. They do not believe in claiming concessions and rights. They are proud of performing their duty towards their country. They have a proud record in sacrifice.

During the German occupation of Norway the University of Oslo was in the front-line. One-hundred and thirty-eight students gave their lives for their country. A great number of professors and students suffered imprisonment for various periods. The University Rector, Professor D. A. Seip, was deposed and arrested in September, 1941, and sent to Germany as a prisoner. A Nazi Rector was forced on the University in complete contravention of its statutes.

Later on the Germans, being dissatisfied with the attitude of the faculties in a conflict concerning the fundamental principles of the University and with the participation of the students in the resistance movement, closed the University on November 30, 1943. One thousand and two hundred students were arrested and about 700 of them sent to concentration camps in Germany. These events made the university still more beloved to all Norwegians, and it was a day of joy for the whole country when the University of Oslo was re-opened on September 2, 1945, after Norway's liberation.

IN DENMARK & SWEDEN

In Denmark, too, university education is free and there are numerous scholarships for the needy students. Students are able to get employment and many of them 'earn while they learn'. This makes it easier for the children of the less well-to-do parents to study at a university.

Education in Sweden is free and compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 15. Children may, if they wish, join a primary school when they are six. Primary school education normally continues till they are 13 or 14. They may continue at a "primary-continuation" school for another two years free of cost.

In the primary schools, books, school equipment and lunches are free. Primary school classes are limited to 35 pupils and are generally smaller. The schools are run by the state, but come under the immediate authority of local school councils.

Country children attending town schools, who are forced to board away from homes, receive a grant of Rs. 460 pe. annum, irrespective of the financial standing of the parents.

INTEREST-FREE LOANS

Students attending State schools and colleges other than university may borrow Rs. 1,380 per annum free of interest. University students apply direct to the universities at which they propose to study and may borrow up to Rs. 1,850 a year.

The loans are repayable two years after the studies are completed. Few students are, however, able to repay the full loan within so short a time and an easy instalment plan for repayment over ten to fifteen years is arranged. After the nominal two years, the loans carry a small rate of interest.

To prevent bogus students borrowing Rs. 1,380 and then disappearing, the money is paid out in monthly instalments against written report from the college where the student is enrolled. No security is required for these loans.—I.N.F.S.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Facsimiles Of Early Issues A Profitable Theme

A very suitable sideline, particularly for those collectors who belong to a generation which has seen classics soaring to impossible heights, is a specialised study of "stamps on stamps". Lest it be felt that complection is too easy to allow a proper zest for the chase, it may be mentioned that a complete display on this one theme will entail a good deal of chasing around.

Until the year 1940, the number of stamps which portrayed previous issues of one kind or other could be numbered at less than a dozen. But in 1940—the Centenary Year of the introduction of adhesive postage stamps—the trickle expanded into a steady stream.

Before considering the stamps themselves, it would be profitable to find out the advantages of this particular theme. As I have already stated at the head of these notes, a good many of the earliest issues of most countries are prohibitively priced, so these 'facsimiles' make a cheap and colourful substitute.

In the early days of the hobby, incidentally, there was a large trade in 'facsimiles', several experts in the line having set up shop on the Continent, supplying their wares to enthusiasts all over the world. In those days 'facsimiles' were sold as such: they were never marketed as forgeries—that is, passed off as the genuine article.

Reverting for a moment to the price of some of the fabulous classics, we have the following stamps which have all been featured on modern issues: The 'Post Office' Mauritius primitives, the Zurich Cantonal issues of Switzerland, the 'Perot' stamp of Bermuda, the 'Bulls' of Moldavia and the 'Bullseyes' of Brazil, the Washington and Franklin heads of the first issue of the United States and the 'Scindia Dawk' of Pakistan.

Just total up the combined cost of these few items and see what the originals would come to!

Forerunner

For our first 'stamp on a stamp' we have to thank the Indian Feudatory State of Sirmoor. The Post Office had completely run out of stocks and the dies used in the production of the designs had apparently been destroyed.

So the authorities cut out an illustration from a stamp catalogue and sent it along to the printers—and the latter, making a literal job of the reproduction, copied the design, perforations and all!

These Sirmoor stamps of 1892 are certainly not the only ones to show perforations as part of the design—the stamps of Djibouti afford several instances of the same practice—but in the latter case the perforations apparently served as a guide to cutting the stamps, which were issued imperforate, despite the printed 'fake perfs'.

We have to wait until 1931 for the next examples—reproductions of the first stamps of Finland and the Roumanian provinces of Moldavia and Moldo-Wallachia issued in connection with the 75th anniversary of their first stamps. The originals in all these cases were simple armorial designs, and came out very well on the later issues. their success with the general body of collectors paving the way for the flood of similar issues that was to follow within a decade.

Many From Brazil

Brazil took over in 1934 when it used the 'numeral' stamps of 1844 as the subject of a special Philatelic Exhibition issue. Four years later it put out a very interesting stamp showing the originator of the idea of Penny Postage, Sir Rowland Hill, in one corner of a stamp which also included an early Hill stamp 'essay'.

Portugal, in 1935, showed the 5 reis stamp of 1853 on the occasion of a Philatelic Exhibition. What at first glance appears to be a triangle in certain of the Somali Coast stamps of 1938 turns out, at a closer examination, to be the 1894 issue of Obock (formerly along with Djibouti, a separate stamp-issuing entity, not part of the Samali Coast Protectorate, as at present).

The cession of the Ionian Islands to Greece was celebrated in 1939 by stamps bearing likenesses of King George I of Greece and of England's Queen Victoria. The latter portrait is adapted from the one used for the first issue of the Ionian Islands, a beautiful Perkins Bacon engraving to which the facsimile cannot possibly do justice.

Centenary Year

The year 1940 was a landmark not only for 'stamps on stamps' but for the hobby as a whole, since it marked the passing of a complete century from the time the Penny Black was first issued. Britain, while issuing a set of six showing the head used for the Penny Black, placed it alongside the portrait of the new ruler George VI.

But it did not picture the Penny Black itself; that was left for various unofficial organisations to do, and some attractive and extremely well-produced 'strickers'—they are NOT stamps—were produced in this connection. A reproduction of the Penny Black, along with pictures of several other celebrated Empire classics printed in natural colours also appeared on a souvenir sheet issued for the great International Exhibition held a couple of years ago in London.

But while Britain herself refused to picture her first stamps, other countries filled is the gap nicely. The Penny Black appears on the Mexican Stamp Centenary issue, the series being issued for both surface and Air mail. These stamps have maintained a steady rise and are nowadays priced at several pounds for the complete set, even though individual examples can be had fairly cheap

Cuba also pictures the Penny Black, combined it with a likeness of its own stamps, and included, for good measure, a portrait of Rowland Hill. Paraguay celebrated the Penny Black Centenary with stamps showing her own first issue, while Nicaragua, apparently caught on the wrong foot, was not able to prepare an issue in time and had to wait till 1941 to do the occasion honour. Her effort consists of an Air-mail series showing Nicaragua's first issue and Hill's portrait.

Ignored In Europe

The Old World—always a little slower in these things—did not do very much in the matter of the Stamp Centenary, Bugaria being the single exception in producing a design showing her own first stamp.

Going along in chronological order, our next example comes from Norway, which celebrated the European Postal Union with two stamps showing Norway's first stamp and a portrait of the notorious collaborator Vidkun Quisling.

The 'Bullseyes' had already been featured by Brazil in 1938, for a Philatelic Exhibition, but when the Centenary of its own stamps rolled around, it again used them for a set of three black stamps. Cuba also honoured this centenary by issuing a stamp with a 'Bullseye' design. Another Brazilian issue — the 200 reis of the 1866 'Don Pedro' issue—was reproduced on a stamp of 1943 released to mark the centenary of the city of Petropolis.

The Centenary, of the Zurich Cantenal stamps of Switzerland fell in 1943, and the first stamps to be issued on the Continent were honoured by having their likeness displayed on a well-produced Swiss set which proved very popular. A Swiss issue of 1950 commemorated the first Federal stamps valid for the whole country.

Overdone

Japan completed 75 years of her Posts in 1946 and a 50 sen value showed one of her primitive earlies. Soviet Russia, who touched the quarter century mark the same year, did things in a big way. Three stamps were put on sale incorporating what amounts to a collection, since more than a dozen stamps were reproduced.

Egypt was rather more modest when it issued a likeness of its first issue on a set of 1946. The reproduction is good, but the stamp itself is a drab and weakly-coloured affair. Designers failed to do justice to the Mauritian Stamp Centenary when they used likenesses of the 'Post Office, issues, for the main subject appears crowded in, due to the space taken up by the Royal portrait.

It would have been far better to have focussed attention on these rarities (the first British Colonial stamps) and to have kept the rest of the surface free of everything but lettering.

1947 was the year when the U.S.A. celebrated the centenary of its first regular stamps. The United States itself produced a beautiful miniature sheet bearing reproductions of the 1847 Washington and Franklin stamps but printed in different colours.

This sheet was an immediate best-seller and large numbers were bought up by speculators and salted away. Their hopes for a quick clean up faded away and the wise guys were forced to unload at the original price or even less.

The result is that this is probably the one miniature sheet on which one does not have to pay a premium over face, since stocks are still being dispersed and the sheet still being used on commercial correspondence. Washington and Franklin heads — not the stamps—were also shown on a single 3c blue issued in 1947 for the U. S. Centenary.

Damp Squib

The U. S. Stamp Centenary was a windfall for those impecunious Governments who eke out their national budgets with philatelic revenue. There might have been some justification for Mexico's honouring the occasion (stamps showing U. S. and Mexican stamps side by side), but there was precious little in the case of Bulgaria, Liberia and San Marino.

The last named made the mistake of showing the U. S. earlies in their original colours, and since these fell foul of Postal Regulations, their import into the United States was banned, the dollar drive coming to a sticky end.

France led the 1948 quota of 'stamps on stamps' with the Etienne Arago item, while China followed suit with labels issued in connection with the Shanghai and Nanking Exhibitions. The outstanding number this year was the Sudan value showing the country's first definitive issue— the Camel Postman design—one of the longest lived subjects in the history of philately and one that is being maintained (although with slight variations) right down to the present day.

Barbados honoured the centenary of the Perot stamps in 1949, although the correct date was a year previous. The set cannot be said to be inspired by any stretch of the imagination. Bavaria's 'Number One', appearing on a German stamp of 1949, is a much more successful effort, while rather unimpressive in the reduced format is the reproduction of the Austrian WIPA stamp (the celebrated painting 'The Honeymoon').

Miscellaneous

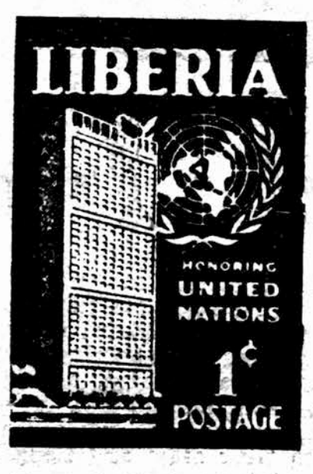
The short lived Bolshevik regime in Hungary left its mark in the album through a series issued in 1919. Facsimiles of these stamps were produced by the Magyars 1949 to mark the 30th anniversary of the regime, now that the country had once again come under the red orbit. The same country issued a set a year later in connection with the 50th anniversary of the Postal Museum, several stamps being illustrated, including one bearing—surprisingly—the likeness of Queen Victoria.

The Potuguese Colony of Angola held a philatelic exhibition in 1950 and produced a stamp bearing the colony's first issue in its honour. The colony of Mozambique has gone one better in creating a brilliantly printed label—it was issued only a month ago—in which the pioneer issue as well as eight other stamps (including the recent popular 'fish' and 'butterfly' stamps) are pictured. Truly a masterpiece in miniature.

Australia marked the centenaries of New South Wales and Victoria by producing likeness of the 'Sydney Views' and the 'Queen Enthroned' issues, printed se-tenant on the same sheet. Austria, Saxony and Spain have also celebrated the centenaries of their first stamps by labels bearing likenesses of the early issues.

Canada has issued a line stamp centenary series showing, among other items, the popular 'beaver' stamp, while the Hungarian centenary and the Italian stamp marking the Tuscany pioneer issue are other products of 1951.

LIBERIA U.N.



This recent issue from Liberia, honouring the United Nations, features the emblem of the U.N. and the United Nations headquarters building in New York.

Scinde Dawk

If our own sub-continent had remained undivided, India would have had the honour of producing a likeness of the 'Scinde Dawk'. As it is, Sind has gone to Pakistan, so that country has honoured the "Scinde Dawk' with two beautiful and unconventional designs which have a striking appearance despite the fact that the subject of commemoration, the 'Scinde Dawk' itself, is almost microscopic in relation to the rest of the stamp.

In these notes, no mention has been made of stamps dealing with various aspects of the hobby, of which there are several examples in existence, particularly stamps portraying famous philatelists—and the not so famous—busy enjoying their stamps.

One might also mention that there are certain items which remain on the fringe of the hobby—such as the strickers produced for the Hawaiian Exhibition showing some of the fabulous 'Missionary' rarities. These likenesses, although merely labels having no postal validity, are very plausible imitations of stamps, and have a further philatelic interest in the fact that one stamp in the sheet is printed 'tete-beche' —quite unintentionally, by the way! There are also some Spanish items showing likenesses of the 'Help Barcelona' stamps, the latter unfortunately being excluded from the Gibbons catalogue.

For any collector thinking of starting this sideline, it can be pointed out that the vast majority of the items are priced very cheaply. If one leaves out the Mexican 1940 Penny Black Centenaries, the cost of forming a collection of these fascinating philatelic facsimiles will come to a fraction of what would have to be spent in getting together anything like a representative showing of another worthwhile theme.

And the great advantage with this particular subject is that it is an expanding one and that collectors taking to it seriously at the present time will have a head start on those who are bound to come in their wake in a few years' time, when the number of stamps will have swollen considerably.

Until a collector has has taken a good look at a well laid out page of Stamps on Stamps, he cannot have any idea of what a satisfying and artistically worthwhile sideline it really is.

SPORTSCRIPT

By Dribbler

Hive Of Activity In Indian Sport

The 'undercurrent' which was expected at the annual general meeting of the Board of Control for Cricket in India this week-end at Calcutta subsided, astonishingly, without an outburst. The same office-bearers are back again to warm their seats and Bengal will control the destiny of the cricket affairs of our country for yet another year. What crime has cricket committed that such a committee be thrust upon us?

I suppose most flattered of all persons in that benign committee is Pankaj Gupta, holder of almost an office in every branch of sport. He is President of the Indian Football Association and the All-India Football Federation; he is also vice-president of the Cricket Board, to which honour he was promoted two years ago after being honorary secretary for quite a number of years.

Profitable

Pankaj receives a handsome bonus of Rs. 2,500 for the wonderful profit making tour of England he conducted in 1950-51. I wonder whether being a manager of a touring side will come to be a professional job.

Pankaj's marvellous selection of a strong Commonwealth 'circus' to tour this country from October onwards has received the hearty approval of the Board. Duckworth's appointment as manager of that team has been gulped down politely. Yes, forgive and forget!

Hot-bed or 'stormy petrel' of Indian Cricket—Lala Amarnath is back in the news. He now represents Patiala on the Cricket Board, and with Col. C. K. Nayudu and the Maharaj Kumar of Vizayanagram all there, the Lala is sure to be elected skipper of the Indian team against the Commonwealth touring side as he is also on the Selection Committee.

I'm quite sure that cricketers of the type of the great 'Ranji', Duleepsinghji, late Pataudi and Vijay Merchant must feel happy to be out of this farcical state existing in our cricketing politics of today. What men of those days built up, seems to crumble down like a house on poor foundations.

Professionalism

Once more the question of professionalism has been discussed and the 'baby' has been passed on, for necessary action, to the Working Committee. Playing ducks and drakes with our professionals seems to be a never to end affair. The matter was discussed within the limits of India's and the Board's financial position, but, the Board has passed the 'buck' on to the various State Associations from where these professionals come. So we are certain not to go any further on this topic.

League Cricket

Two more youngersters, S. P. Gupte and Vijay Manjrekar, are to play in the Lancashire League as professionals. That India's cricketing ability could rank high can be gauged by the number of men from this country who are now playing in the League there. To Mankad must go the big pat on the back; for it is his grand work that has carved a niche in the land of W.G. Grace. This will also serve to improve our own youngsters because the league matches are played on ground conditions that vary.

The following is the team that will tour India: — Ben Barnett (Captain), Australia; George Emmett (Gloucestershire), D. Barrick (Northants), A. Watkins (Glamorgan), D. Fletcher (Surrey), P. A. Gibb (Essex), R. Berry (Lancashire), J. F. Crapp (Gloucestershire), Reg. Simpson (Nottinghamshire), J. Maconnon (Glamorgan), G. Edrich (Lancashire), P. Loader (Surrey), R. Subba Row (Cambridge and Surrey), S. Loxton (Australia), Ken Meulman (Australia), Frank Worrell (W. Indies), Sonny Ramadhin (West Indies), and Roy Marshall (West Indies).

Ben Barnett, who skippers the side is no youngster. He is 44 years old and may be considered an improvement on the selection of the last Commonwealth team skipper, Leslie Ames. Barnett has been a test player for Australia way back in 1934 when he was wicket keeper for that country when they toured England.

Raman Subba Row will be coming home for the country's cricketing silver-jubilee, so let's hope he gives us a silver jubilee of centuries in all his matches as much is expected of this Cambridge blue.

By the by, Barnett is not likely to suffer many headaches, for if he does then the Aspro organisation, for which he works as purchasing officer, will sure cure him of it.

Six of the Commonwealth side have appeared in tests for England:—Simpson, Watkins, Gibb, Emmett, Crapp and Bob Berry. Loxton and Meulman have appeared in Australian test sides and Worrell, Ramadhin and Roy Marshall for the West Indies.

This is no doubt going to be a powerful side, considering the poor opposition they will meet in this country. But let's hope the Board's silver jubilee will jingle with plenty of silver in the coffers!

Table Tennis

The Asian Table Tennis Championships will be held at Tokyo from September 10 onwards. Six men and 3 women were chosen to represent India, but each were asked to bear their own financial burden for the trip. So the final list consists of only 3 men as the rest have dropped out due to the financial reason.

The Table Tennis Federation of India are already facing the 'boiling pot' at Delhi and were least concerned about the team going to Tokyo. Both A. S. D'Mello and Ranga Ramanujan have court proceedings over their heads.

At last, the country has three representatives going; R. K. Bhandari, Yatin Vyas and Sudhir Thackersey; the last two being from Bombay. On the eve of their departure from Bombay, the Indo-Japanese Cultural Relations Organisation accorded them a hearty send of at the Majestic Hotel.

The gathering was very informal and with the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Hayasi presiding, quite a friendly note was sounded. Mr. Hayasi stated that Japan would certainly do its best to make the stay of the Indians a memorable one and he also stressed the fact that it was through sport that countries could cement their ties of friendship.

Mr. Hayasi is, himself a keen footballer; he represented his University in Japan and pointed out that for a sportsman to get into a team he had to be physically fit first of all. Take note you sportsmen and sports office bearers or organizers!

Going into the financial position of this trip is a heart-rending tale, but Bombay have been hospitable and charitable whenever possible. Mr. Kelekar, the State table tennis secretary performed a herculean task when in the space of a few days he raised quite a tidy sum. Thackersey and Vyas are going, therefore. Vyas has also to be thankful to his College for a big contribution, while Thackersey is well provided.

National Soccer

So once more Bombay has lost an opportunity of winning the National Soccer Championship. The advantage Bombay had over other states with regard to boots was not much as was at first expected, because the progress made by other lesser known states has been much more in a shorter period of time. Bihar, for instance, used speed to better advantage, Mysore have also done likewise.

Bengal have been playing a depleted outfit due to the East Bengal players being away. Yet, they are a strong side and my only grouse against them has been the constant changing of players for each match. But this has become a habit and players seem to take it lying down. It is not good for the morale of the team!

The All-India Football Federation last year decided upon appointing neutral referees for the National Soccer Championship. Bengal who are responsible for conducting the games this year have failed to live up to this mandate and the A.-I.F.F. would be fully justified if they took action. It would have been better to appoint an all-India panel of referees to supervise these games and free the parent association of much criticism from contesting states and the public at large. Bengal it seems are repaying the compliment that Mysore dished out last year on their own territory.

Selectors

Now that the All-India Football Federation's selection Committee is in session at Bengal and I trust have seen the performances of most players, a team of 16 first rate men could be chosen. It would also be advisable to choose a second eleven, consisting of younger men, who can do service when the next Olympiad comes. This team could now be trained by our four experienced coaches and better results are sure to be accrued.

Women's Hockey Tour

The first Indian Women's hockey team consisting of 17 players and a manager left the shores from Bombay on board the s.s. "Strathnaver" on Thursday, September 3 on their tour of England and to participate in the International Women's Hockey tournament at Folkestone.

The team looked bright and fit on embarkation and many of them were enthusiastic about their trip. Except for Mary D'Souza, who has been to Helsinki, the rest of the team has never ventured abroad.

The last minute receptions and farewells were gone through hurriedly, as also the shopping for knick-knacks. A luncheon was held at the Taj in the afternoon after which the girls very happily posed for group pictures.

The Indian Women's Hockey team left on Thursday on their tour of the United Kingdom. Their slick work in the Nationals was poor, but Dhyan Chand has other ideas about it after the coaching. Here is an example of a Bengal forward (in white) and Pansy Thomas and Esme D'Souza defending her.

Speaking to Mrs. Ricketts, the chairman of the Selection Committee about the captaincy of the team which seemed rather a mystery, she said, you can quote me as, "Betty Catchick is definitely the skipper." There is little doubt that everyone is fully satisfied that Betty has been nominated skipper despite the suggestion of India's famous hockey wizard, Major Dhyan Chand, who recommended Zarina Madraswalla of Maharashtra for that post.

Not many saw eye to eye with this suggestion, because the skipper of the side must be one that will command respect and if you know women, then their might have been some clawing and scratching and Zarina would be the worst off.

But an air of secrecy and mystery about the captaincy was being maintained till the last moment until some women just couldn't keep mum. I understand that the announcement was to be made once the players got on board.

Hopeful Pansy

There is some ray of hope now for the team that demoted Pansy Thomas may find more prominence. The old school of thought having been brought to bear on the younger members. There was no doubt that Dhyan Chand had Pansy Thomas judged both on an off the field.

The question or thought or idea of an Indian team, whether it be cycling, athletics, cricket, football or hockey, going abroad always raises a financial problem. The women's hockey committee were rather in a fix up to the eleventh hour.

Finances

They, first of all, faced an internal headache. The Bengal Association did not guarantee the full amount unless a certain number of their players were chosen. Delhi were also dictating terms and Bombay had quite a bit to shell out inclusive of the profits of the National's played here. Madhya Pradesh were the happiest and their lot was easy. They swung in their contribution of Rs. 10,000 with their municipal corporation and State Government contributing handsomely, while the Association also managed to rope in a collection from the Rotary Club.

Madras also contributed towards the expenses with the State aid. Bombay went round with the proverbial 'beggar's bowl' just a week before the team left for England. Tatas donated Rs. 2,000, while other firms chipped in another Rs. 3,000. Mrs. Pastakia did not receive a favourable response at some offices, though she expected them to contribute handsomely. At one office, I know, the members were divided about chipping in and the the plan fell flat. So finally, Bombay only gave Rs. 10,000, while they promised about Rs. 23,000.

Thanks to the Government of India, a contribution of Rs. 15,000 helped considerably. The Government, I understand, will probably add another Rs. 5,000 if there is any need. So the total sum in hand is Rs. 75,000, while a lakh was expected.

Reading reports from England, I am quite sure the team will receive a grand reception. Whatever the final result does not matter but let's hope that this quasi-cultural unit comes with their heads high.

'Von Voyage' and the best of luck to these our first female ambassadors of hockey!

Tour Programme

India is scheduled to meet Scotland, Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland and Ireland with a day's rest between each game.

The Indians will then go on tour of England and Wales, playing the first of a friendly series of matches at Birmingham against the Midlands side on October 14.

During the two previous days they will visit Leicester, inspect local industries and be given a civic luncheon.

After the Midlands match they visit the kennels of the famous Quorn Hunt.

October 17 will see the visitors in Manchester for a match with the local Women's Hockey League. They will visit a Lancashire cotton mill and sail on the Manchester Ship Canal, then on October 21 they play a hockey team representing the North of England. From October 23 to 30 the Indian girls will be in Wales, playing North Wales at Wrexham and another match at Newport, Mon. On October 30 they go to the West Country to play Devon and Cornwall the following day and Somerset on November 3. Coach drives will be made into the Devon and Cornwall countryside.

On November 5 the Indians cross Britain to East Anglia. They will play Suffolk and Essex at Felixstowe on November 7, then go to Oxford for a match against the Combined Universities on November 11. They will spend two days sight-seeing in London before going to Nottingham where on November 14 at Trent Bridge cricket ground, all the participants in the International Tournment will be playing in a one-day tournament.

Conclusion

The official itinerary concludes with a tour of Windsor and a match against a combined Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire side at Oxford on November 16. The Indian team will then make its way across Europe to Genoa where they are due to catch a boat on November 20 to take them back to India. There is a possibility that one or two games will be played on the Continent en route to Genoa.

The United States team arrives in London on September 7. The team is scheduled to play a number of games on the Continent before going to Folkestone on September 28. After the tournament the U.S., South African and Australian teams will tour Ireland from October 21-31, playing at Cork, Limerick, Dublin, Dundalk, Waterford and Belfast.

The Bombay Chronicle
WEEKLY

NEWS SECTION

BOMBAY, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1953

SPECIAL SESSION FOR SALES TAX BILL?

Assembly To Meet In Bombay In December

MORARJI FOR FULL AND FRANK DISCUSSION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA CITY, September 5.

THE Bombay Legislature is likely to hold a special session in Bombay in December this year to pass the controversial Sales Tax Amendment Bill which is to be referred to a Select Committee during the current Poona session. The possibility of a special session is being voiced here as the Select Committee is to be directed to report on the bill within two or three months.

The Finance Minister, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, told the press that it was for the House to decide whether to hold a special session in Bombay.

The Congress Legislature Party, at a specially convened meeting today discussed the Sales Tax Amendment Bill. Mr. Morarji Desai, leader of the party, suggested that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee, in view of the numerous suggestions received, and opinions expressed with regard to the Bill, so that all the points could be thrashed out in detail. He is also understood to have told the members that if the Select Committee found the present Amending Bill unacceptable, Government would be prepared to withdraw it and bring in fresh legislation which would be acceptable to all not only the merchant community but others also.

The party agreed to the suggestion of its leader and decided to refer the Bill to a Select Committee to comprise the members of the Lower House only. The Select Committee would be asked to report after two or three months so that ample time might be allowed for its discussion from every angle. The Finance Minister replied to queries submitted by party members earlier and explained points raised by them.

During the recent cruise of Indian Fleet in Mediterranean Waters, the 'Hunt' class destroyers, GODAVARI, GOMATI and GANGA, visited Naples (Italy). Photo shows Commander S. N. Kohli, Comdg. Officer INS 'Godavari' with Admiral Ferreri (centre), Chief of Staff of the Italian Navy.

Your Rupee For National Welfare Fund

The Bharat Sevak Samaj, described as the people's wing of the National Planning Commission, intensified its drive for the nation-wide observation of the National Welfare Fund Week today, by sending out teams of volunteers round the city and suburbs to collect donations for the fund.

Pictured above is an attractively printed receipt for one rupee bearing the signature of Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, National President of the Samaj. Similar receipts for higher denomination notes are also printed and will be issued to the donors.

Today's engagement in the week-long programme is a musical evening at Khareghat Hall, Hughes Road, Bombay at 5 p.m. Tickets for this function will be available at the donor of the hall.

TRICHIMIR CALLS TENZING

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Sept. 5: The Convening Committee of the National Mountaineering Club of Pakistan has extended invitations to Sherpa Tenzing and Herrman Buhl, conqueror of Nanga Parbat, to join an expedition to Trichimir No. 2.

This expedition is scheduled for fair season of 1955.

Today's Weather

BOMBAY, Saturday: From 8-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. Bombay City and Suburbs recorded 49 cents of rainfall at Santa Cruz and 36 cents at Colaba.

The weather forecast for the next 24 hours for the city and suburbs is cloudy weather with occasional showers.

Rain Mars Khed Satyagraha

500 PERSONS ROUNDED UP, BUT ONLY EIGHT DETAINED

VAPI, September 5 (UPI).

THE Khed Satyagraha movement, scheduled to be launched a second time today at Motapondha in Pardi Taluka, could not succeed, as the police rounded up about five hundred persons for defying section 144 promulgated earlier by the District Magistrate, Surat.

As the Adivasi Satyagrahis were arrested just when they were about to take out a procession, they could not proceed to the pastures where they intended to till.

There were serious doubts whether today's programme of Satyagraha could succeed in the absence of prominent PSP leaders who are at present under lock-up.

The incessant rains had also made it difficult for the Adivasis to go to the spot of Satyagraha. However, about eight hundred persons collected near village Motapondha and started shouting slogans, and when they were about to start in a procession to the nearby pastures, the police intervened and asked them to disperse. But it had not the desired effect and so about five hundred of them were rounded up.

Those rounded up are being brought to Vapi to be produced before the district magistrate.

The number of those arrested in connection with the first Satyagraha has gone up to fifteen.

8 Adivasis Held

SURAT, Sept. 5 (UPI): After collective arrests of Adivasis were made for breach of Sec. 144 at village Motapondha, police released all Adivasis excepting eight when they were being taken to Vapi, where the Collector and the District Superintendent of Police, had encamped.

No noted PSP leader joined the movement today.

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN IRAN?

For Answer See Monday's

The Bombay Chronicle

HEROIC DIVE SAVES CHINESE BABY

HONG KONG, September 5 (INS).

QUICK action by two young members of the crew of the U. S. battleship "New Jersey" saved an 18-months-old Chinese baby from drowning.

They were Seaman Ronald Delledonne, 19, Homestead, Pennsylvania, and Marine Pvt. Steven G. Peliotes, 21, Muskegon, Michigan, who simultaneously dived to the rescue when a sampan capsized.

The "New Jersey" was anchored five miles outside Hong Kong's inner harbor and thousands of Chinese sightseers flocked out in sampans to visit the vessel.

A tiny sampan, bearing a mother and her child, overturned in the rush to board the battleship and the baby was flung into the water. Delledonne and Peliotes immediately dived to the rescue and had the child abroad the battleship within a few minutes.

Lieutenant William Hoskin, the ship's doctor, was able to revive the baby after ten minutes.

Craft of all shapes and sizes besieged the battleship all day with more than 15,000 passengers who paid 17 cents for the sightseeing trip.

Pak Premier Gets Nehru's Reply

KARACHI, Sept. 5 (UPI-AFP): Mr. Nehru's reply to Mr. Mohammad Ali's memorandum on Kashmir question was received in Karachi and delivered to the Pakistan Premier this evening.

No information concerning contents of the Indian Prime Minister's letter was available. Knowledgeable sources said that Mr. Nehru was expected to elucidate India's stand on questions preliminary to plebiscite in Kashmir and to the appointment and status of the Plebiscite Administrator.

Way Clear For Kashmir Settlement

KARACHI, Sept. 5 (UPI-AFP): The decision of the Pakistan Government to request the United Nations to keep the question of Admiral Nimitz functioning as the Plebiscite Administrator in Kashmir was taken after a long Cabinet meeting, it was learned.

Government circles here appear to be confused over the Admiral's decision.

Earlier today, a political source informed the A.F.P. that to him Admiral Nimitz's refusal meant that the United Nations and the United States were determined to remove all obstacles barring the way to a settlement of the Kashmir question and an over-all Indo-Pakistani understanding. The same source added that refusal of Admiral Nimitz to serve as Plebiscite Administrator ended all argument about him personally, and thus prepare the way for the appointment of an administrator who would be acceptable to both countries.

It may be recalled that after the New Delhi meeting between Pandit Nehru and Mr. Mohammed Ali, Holland, Switzerland and Sweden, among the Western Powers, and Burma, among the Asian powers, were regarded as possible sources from which an acceptable Administrator might be found.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Silver Nitrate Crystals and Sticks, All Grades ex-stock, Competitive Rates, Shambhu Nath & Sons Ltd., Amritsar.

(6672)

PUBLIC NOTICES

EASTERN RAILWAY

TENDER NO. 1|53-54

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the maximum quantity of the items 1 to 11 and 23,000 of the item 12 of the following standard track sleepers at the rate including Sales Tax not exceeding each F.O.R. and will be opened at 3 p.m. on 30-9-1953.

(1) B. G. (9' x 10" x 5") Sal and Teak—1st Class at Rs. 18, (2) B. G. (9' x 10" x 5") Sal and Teak—2nd Class at Rs. 14, (3) B. G. (9' x 10" x 5") Sal and Teak—1st Class Boxed Heart (Pre-clamped) at Rs. 16, (4) B. G. (9' x 10" x 5") Sal treated pre-clamped Boxed Heart Top and Bottom trimmed as per drawing at Rs. 13, (5) M. G. (6' x 8" x 4½") Sal and Teak—1st class at Rs. 8, (6) M.G. (6' x 8" x 4½") Sal and Teak—2nd class at Rs. 6|-, (7) M. G. (6' x 8" x 4½") Sal and Teak —1st class Boxed Heart (Pre-clamped) at Rs. 7-8|-, (8) M. G. (6' x 8" x 4½") Sal treated pre-clamped Boxed Heart Top and Bottom trimmed as per drawing at Rs. 6|- (9) N. G. (5' x 7" x 4½") Sal & Teak—1st class at Rs. 5|-, (10) N. G. (5' x 7" x 4½") Sal and Teak—1st class Boxed Heart (Pre-clamped) at Rs. 4-8|-, (11) N. G. (5' x 7" x 4½") Sal treated pre-clamped Boxed Heart Top and Bottom trimmed as per drawing at Rs. 4|- and (12) L. N. G. (5' x 6" x 4") Sal and Teak—1st Class at Rs. 4-4.

Stocks lying at rail-heads should be shown separately in the Tender. No sleepers will be accepted from stations on N. E. Railway in U.P. and North Bihar (West of River Kosi). Nepal sleepers brought to railheads at Jogbani, Naksalbari, etc, on N.E. Railway in North Bihar (East of River Kosi) will be accepted.

Full particulars together with a set of tender documents will cost Rs. 10|- and may be obtained by local suppliers from the office of the undersigned at 11, Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta-23 on production of a cash receipt of Rs. 10|- from the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, Eastern Railway, Garden Reach. Suppliers from Mofussil areas may ask for the tender documents to be sent by Registered Post on remitting Rs. 10|- to the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, Eastern Railway, Garden Reach by Money Order and submitting the Postal Money Order Receipt along with their applications.

SLEEPER CONTROL OFFICER EASTERN GROUP.

(6948)

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Shravan Vad 13, 2009.
Muslim: Zilhej 26, 1372.
Parsi: Farvardin 5, 1323.
Sunrise: 6-24 a.m.
Sunset: 6-50 p.m.
Hightide: 11-13, 23-20.
Lowtide: 04-40, 17-22.

Today's Engagements

HIND MAZDOOR SABHA: Conference to discuss unemployment and amendments to the Rent Act, Servants of India Society, 9-30 a.m. Mr. N. M. Joshi will inaugurate the conference and Mr. R. A. Khedgikar will preside.

TENANTS' RALLY: To oppose the proposed increase in rents a mass procession of tenants will start from Mahim Post Office at 3-30 p.m. and terminate at Municipal Park, Mahim Causeway, when a mass rally of tenants will be held at 5-30 p.m.

KALA KENDRA: Inter-collegiate dramatic competition at Bharatiya Vidhya Bhavan at 6-30 p.m.

ASSOLNA UNION: Lecture on 'Goans and social service' by Prof. C. D. Pinto, at ILI Hall, Dabul, Burrows Lane, 11-15 a.m.

UNVEILING of the portrait of Dr. Rajendra Prasad at St. Xavier's College by Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Minister for Finance, Government of Bombay at 10-30 a.m. Mr. Homi Mody will inaugurate the college Parliament at 11 a.m.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri-Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on: "Monism of Ramanuja", at Radha Kunj, Shivaji Park at 5-30 p.m.

"UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain. Public lecture followed by questions and answers on "The Path of Purity", at 6-15 p.m."

PADDY PEST IN KALYAN TALUK

Prompt Measures Taken

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Prompt measures were taken by the district authorities to bring under control the pest known as "leaf-hopper bugs", which had been eating the paddy crop in Umbergaon, Dahanu, Palghar, Shahpur and Kalyan Talukas of Thana District. Seventy hand sprayers, as many dusters and eight power sprayers have been put under operation to eradicate the pest with the help of the District anti-Malaria Organisation. District authorities are giving insecticide, free of charge, to poor farmers in the scheduled areas and are also helping them to operate the sprayers.

Government Grain Shops To Be Closed On Monday

The Rationing Head Office as well as the Permit Office, all civil supplies godowns and all Government grain shops will remain closed on Monday, September 7, on account of 'Khordadsal'. The Central Skim Milk Powder Depot at Rayan Grain Market, Musijd Bunder Street, the skim milk powder depots at Bandra and Kurla and Government godowns of skim milk powder will also remain closed on that day.

The Ward|Area Rationing Offices will, as usual, observe that day as their weekly holiday.

Minimum Wages For Umbergaon Kisans

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay proposes to fix minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act for agricultural operations in Umbergaon and Dahanu Talukas and Mokhada Mahal of Thana District. The proposed minimum rates of wages per day are Re. one for employment in ploughing, embanking, harrowing, sowing, manuring and irrigating and 12 annas for grass-cutting, transplanting, weeding, harvesting, threshing, winnowing and picking of cotton.

The minimum rates of wages payable to a child would be fixed at eight annas per day.

When a free meal is supplied to an employee, three-fourths of the minimum wage will be payable to him in cash.

Objections or suggestions in respect of the proposed minimum rates of wages will be received by the Secretary to the Government, Development Department, Secretariat (Annexe), Bombay 1, up to October 28.

KEEPING TRACTORS INTACT

State To Have Two More Mobile Units

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two more mobile maintenance units at Manmad and Sangli are being established by the Government of Bombay, in order to provide adequate facilities for keeping the tractors and bulldozers of the mechanical cultivation section in working order throughout the year.

At present, there are two such units at Baroda and Dharwar, which are being reinforced by providing more tools and machines for them.

The establishment of the two new mobile maintenance units will cost Rs. 87,000 (Rs. 26,000 recurring and Rs. 61,000 non-recurring).

Today's weather

Widespread Rain In Saurashtra

POONA, Sept. 5 (UPI): The following is the Weather Report for Saturday September 5:—

Rainfall has been widespread in Malabar-South Kanara and Travancore-Cochin, and fairly widespread in the Punjab hills, Saurashtra, Kutch and the Konkan.

It has occurred locally in Assam, Orissa, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Deccan, (Desh) Hyderabad and Rayalaseema, and at a few stations in Chota-Nagpur, west Uttar Pradesh, the plains of the Punjab, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Coastal Andhradesa, Tamilnad and Mysore locally.

Heavy to very heavy rain has occurred in Saurashtra State with an isolated fall in the uorth Konkan.

Principal reported amounts:—

Rajkot	5"
Jodhpur	2"
Ahmedabad	1½"
Bahanu	4"
Surat	2"
Jamnagar	2"
Broach	1½"
Bhavnagar	3"
Sholapur	2"
Udaipur	2"
Mahuwa	1"
Tezpur	2"
Allepy	2"
Karwar	2"

Rainfall will be fairly widespread in south-east Madhya Pradesh, the Konkan, east Hyderadesh and occur locally in Assam, desa and occur locally in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Coastal Orissa, the Punjab-Kumaon hills, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, Sourashtra, Rajasthan Madhya Pradesh, and the rest of Peninsula outside Tamilnad and Mysore. A few showers are likely to occur over the rest of the country. Isolated heavy falls are likely in Gujarat and Saurashtra and Kutch.

Forecast for Poona and neighbourhood valid until the evening of 6th. gusty winds with occasional lights rains.

Today's Radio

BOMBAY

243 meters—07-00 Mangal parbhat, 07-10 Programme, 07-15 M songs, 07-30 Instr. music, 07-45 I Parekh, G songs, 08-15 Vasanti Kodikal, vocal, 11-45 N A Daggar, alap and dhammar, 12-15 For women, G, 10-10 V Mathurs sarod, 13-40 Symp. concert.

17-30 Vasanti Kodikal, vocal, 18-05 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 I Parekh, G songs, 18-30 N M Daggar, vocal, 19-00 G Sabir, sarangi, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-15 G H Gurubuxani, thumri, 20-30 AIR artist, vocal, 20-45 I Parekh G songs, 21-15 K music, 21-45 Guest, 21-55 Music, 22-00 Die Walkure (Wagner).

VARIATIONS, 353m. — 08-00 V Mathur, sarod, 08-45 S Warekar, M songs, 11-00 Your Choice, 11-45 A Kanekar, String of a kite, M, 12-45 Music, 13-00 S Warekar, M songs, 13-30 S D Batish, H songs, 19-50 AIR artist, vocal, 14-10 G H Gurubuxani, thumri and dadra.

17-30 For children, M, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 19-20 R M Satam party, M songs, 19-30 S D Batish, H songs, 20-30 G Nepani, H talk, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-15 S Warerkar, M songs, 21-30 V Mathur, sarod, 22-00 Vasanti Kodikar, vocal, 22-30 N M Daggar, vocal.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m, 312m. —07-30 Remembrance, 07-45 Devel, songs, 08-15 T Upadhyaya, G todi, 09-00 Kamal V Joglekar party, G, chorus, 09-15 Delhi recital, 10-00 For children, G, 12-30 Geets, 12-45 T Upadhyaya, bhajans, 13-10 Instr. music, 18-00 and 18-10 Kamal V Joglekar party, Chorus and geets, 18-20 N Vyas, bhajans, 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Mixed songs (Ahm.), 18-30 For rural listeners, 19-00 T Upadhyaya, thumri, telang, 19-15 N Vyas, compsns., 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geetdhara (Baroda), 20-15 T Upadhyaya, darbari, 20-30 Choice, 21-15 N Vyas, compsns., 21-30 G Acharya, Laliyeghant, G.

CEYLON

19 and 41m—7-00 a.m. Music in March Time, 7-15 Records at Random, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Orchestra, 8-00 Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Make Mine Music, 9-00 Choice of People.

25 and 49m.—6-00 p.m. Familiar Favourites, 6-15 Home News, 6-30 BBC News and News Talk, 6-45 I hear Southland Singing, 7-00 Swing and Sway with Kaye, 7-15 Musical Flashback, 7-30 Waltzes of World, 8-00 Ovaltine Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Hour of Charm, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Musicale, 10-45 Eventide Echoes.

Morning — Hindi: 31m.,—7-00 to 9-00 a.m. Music. Evening — Hindi: 41m., 7-45 Lipton Show, 8-00 Binaca Geet Mala, 9-30 to 10-00 p.m. Gospel Hour.

BBC

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-15 BBC Symp. orch., 16-00 Service, 16-45 Sports, 17-30 Forces' show, 18-45 Mr. Music!, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Much-binding.

EASTERN SERVICE — 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-45 For students, 20-05 Arts review, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

RADIO FARM FORUM

Mr. Sadashiv Anandrao Patil (Mane) of Sholapur District will be interviewed in the Radio Farm Forum (Rural Marathi) programmes between 6-20 and 6-50 p.m. for producing the highest yield of Rabi Jowar per acre. This can be heard on 353 and 41.44 metres.

DR. KRISHNAN'S TALK

"A Recent Method of Dating the Past" will be the subject of a talk by Dr. K. S. Krishnan, Director, National Physical Laboratory, Delhi, from A.I.R. Bombay today at 9.45 p. m. on 243.9 and 41.44 metres.

Enteric Fever Cases In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Enteric fever was the biggest source of headache to the municipal health authorities last week.

According to the statistics issued by the Executive Health Officer, there were as many as 93 attacks (including two cases imported one each from Kandivli and Malad) and ten deaths during the week ended August 29.

During the same period, there were also eight attacks and four deaths from cholera and five attacks of smallpox.

The mortality, 892, was 20 more than in the preceding week and the death rate was 16.3. Out of the total deaths, 257 were among infants under one year of age. Live births were 1,905 and the birth rate 34.9 per 1,000.

Mayor's Famine Fund Closed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A total of Rs. 77,534-6-11 has been remitted by the Mayor's Famine Relief Committee to the Bombay State Central Famine Relief Fund. After deducting expenses, there is a balance of Rs. 90-2-6 which is also being remitted to the Committee appointed by the Governor of Bombay. The accounts of the Mayor's Fund after being audited by Mr. J. P. Moolo Honorary Auditor, have been closed.

Mill Worker's Death Mystery

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mystery surrounds the brutal murder of a city mill worker, who was done to death close to his house in the early hours of the morning.

His body with seven gaping wounds was found by some people near the Worli chawls.

The murdered man—Shanka Ratnu Batawde, aged 28—was employed in the United India Mills No. 2 at Kalachowki. His residence was at B.D.D. Chawl at Worli.

Inspector Huzur Khan of the Bombay C.I.D. and the Delisle Road Police are investigating.

So far, no arrests have been reported.

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Hotel Boys Stabbed

BECAUSE THEY ASKED FOR ARREARS

BOMBAY, Saturday: Two hotel boys who demanded arrears of payment from two customers were allegedly stabbed by the latter at the Dharavi Labour Camp this morning.

Police said that there was a quarrel over arrears of bills between Mohamed Musa and Arankutty Mohiuddinkutty, the two hotel boys and Narayan Krishna Nayar and Nadarshan Motand, the two customers, at a hotel at the Labour Camp at about 8-50 a.m.

Both the hotel boys have been admitted to a hospital where their condition is stated to be improving.

The Mahim police have arrested the two alleged assailants.

Cat Burglars' Rich Haul

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Daring cat burglars had a rich haul at Worli on Friday morning when property worth over Rs. 3,000 was stolen while the owners slept through.

In another case of house-breaking — this one at Chembur — a restaurant was looted just about the same time yesterday and Rs. 1,500 in cash was removed from the till box.

Police said that the cat burglars used bamboos to climb up the first floor flat (No. 7) of Mr. A. I. Lalvani, Mello House, Sir Ponchkhanavala Road, Worli, and gained access through the open balcony.

Property, including gold ornaments, wrist watches, and fountain pens, valued at over Rs. 3,000, was stolen.

In the second case, the burglars removed the wooden planks of the side wall of a restaurant at Station Road, Chembur, and decamped with Rs. 1,500. There were nine 100-rupee notes and six ten-rupee notes, the rest being in coins and change.

The restaurant called the Alwin Restaurant, belongs to one Surajmal Mahavirmal.

The police have arrested Mohammed Usman on suspicion in this connection.

For Air Force Entrants

NEW DELHI, Sept. 5: The Union Public Service Commission will hold an examination in January, 1954, for admission to the Air Force Academy for the 67th Pilots' Course commencing in August, 1954, according to a Gazette of India Notification.

Application forms and connected papers can be had directly from the U.P.S.C., or from the nearest Air Force Recruiting Office. Last date of receipt of application is October 24, 1953, and November 7, 1953 for candidates from abroad.

DEFENCE SERVICES EXAMINATION

It is notified for general information that Ludhiana has now been made a centre instead of Jullundur for holding the Defence Services Examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission.

DON'T DRAG IN HYDERABAD IN ANDHRA DEBATE

Osman Sobhani's Plea In Council Of States

NEW DELHI, September 5 (UPI).

IN the resumed debate in the Council of States today on the Andhra Bill, the lone voice of Mr. Osman Sobhani (Cong-Hyderabad) was raised advising caution over the demands for the disintegration of Hyderabad State, and the sending away of the Nizam.

He referred to the Prime Minister's statements about their rich heritage of culture and said that after Delhi and Lucknow, it was only in Hyderabad where they might "yet find a festival of culture." They should bear that factor in mind before they tore up Hyderabad. As for the Nizam or other Rajpramukhs, they all had certain agreements with the Government of India If they wanted to review them, revise them, amend them or scrap them, they could do so, but this was not the occasion for mixing up issues.

The Council will resume the Andhra debate on Monday.

Proceedings In Detail

When the Council of States resumed further consideration of the Andhra State Bill today, Pandit H. N. Kunzru (Ind.UP) said, "However desirable the formation of states on linguistic grounds may be, I fear it will lead to political complications in some parts of the country. Demands will be put forward on pseudo linguistic grounds which are really based on political considerations.

The Government of India will not find it easy to deal with such cases. However, sound the arguments may be, they will be suspected of discriminating against the states whose demands are not met.

Secondly, formation of new states would increase the financial burden of the Government of India which was "undesirable". More consideration than had been paid so far should be given to the question of financial self-sufficiency whenever a new State was created.

The Prime Minister said in Bombay that the terms of the High Power Commission would be to consider the feasibility of re-distribution of States on linguistic basis and also whether any of the States would prove an economic and viable unit. He also said the Commission would be appointed one year after the formation of the new State so that the Centre could have some experience.

The Prime Minister: I deny that. What I said is that the High Power Commission will consider the question of re-distribution of States on a number of basis, i.e., cultural, geographical, economic, financial, question of security, etc. Culture, of course, includes language. All these questions will be taken together and they will be given freedom to recommend what is proper in the circumstances to the Government and to Parliament.

Pandit Kunzru: There is not much difference between the two versions.

Prime Minister: It is the question of year.

Pandit Kunzru said in the past, Provinces were created by the British Government which had to be supported by the Centre and some of the Provinces were still receiving subvention from the Central Government. "I think it would be undesirable to increase the responsibility of the Centre. Let us try by all means to create political contentment in the country and to give people who love their language the fullest opportunity to develop them and make them a proper vehicle of modern ideas. But this cannot be done without full consideration to the burden that may be placed on the Government of India.

The Government of India should take this matter much more fully into consideration than was done by their predecessor or than has been done in connection with present bill."

ANDHRA BILL

Speaking about the Andhra Bill, Pandit Kunzru hoped that formation of States on linguistic grounds would lead to disappearance of the feeling of suspicion and distrust but "it cannot be denied by any one who think not merely of the welfare of the States but of the progress of the country as a whole that the outlook for the present does not inspire that hope."

He wanted a statement from the Home Minister on the financial implications of the creation of Andhra State and how it would affect their ability to carry through the Five-Year Plan. As regards Tunghabahdara project, he thought it would have been desirable if the Centre had taken over the execution and maintenance of the project from the beginning with the consent of the States concerned.

Mr. M. Basava Punnaiah (Communist-Madras) said he welcomed the bill because the creation of an Andhra province was the first foundation of a real Indian Union. It was also the first breach of the political super-structure created by the British imperialists in their policy of 'divide and rule.' He hoped the Central Government would not tarry long in the creation of other states on a linguistic basis till there was revolt in those places.

Mr. R. M. Deshmukh (Cong.-Madhya Pradesh) welcomed the bill, as he thought no progress could be made without satisfying the demand for linguistic states.

HYDERABAD ISSUE

Mr. Osman Sobhani (Cong.-Hyderabad) supported the bill.

Referring to the demands made in both houses for the disintegration of Hyderabad State, he advised caution in the matter, adding "this is not the occasion to mix up issue." Hyderabad, he said, was not a mere dot on the map of India. The Prime Minister had spoken many times of their rich heritage of culture. After Delhi and Lucknow, if there was any place where they might yet find a festival of culture, it was Hyderabad. Before they tore up Hyderabad into bits, they should bear that factor in mind.

The Council then adjourned till Monday.

Smuggling Arms Across Frontier

KALIMPONG, Sept. 5 (UPI): Guns, revolvers, cartridges, petrol and wireless sets are being smuggled from this part of India across the Indian border, according to a report in a local weekly. The weekly also adds that rice locally grown in the village areas of the district is also being exported creating scarcity in local market.

The Government of West Bengal have already established few checkposts at the frontier manned by Nepalese and Tibetans.

The report, however, does not state particularly as to which country these arms and ammunition are being smuggled but local people believe that these arms and amunitions are being smuggled for a long period to both Nepal and Tibet.

TRAIN COLLISION: BUT NONE INJURED

SAMASTIPUR, Sept. 5 (UPI): A goods train collided with a shunting engine at Samastipur railway yard this morning as a result of which three wagons, which were being shunted were derailed and capsized.

The engine of the goods train was reported to be damaged. Nobody was, however, injured.

Biswas Between Two Houses

NEW DELHI, Sept. 5 (UPI).

THE Law Minister Mr. C. C. Biswas, once again became the stormy petrel of the House of People today — this time for staying away from the House.

During a rather complicated legal discussion on the Estate Duty Bill this afternoon, Mr. G. L. Bansal (Cong.-Punjab) raised a point of order: Was it not the duty of the Law Minister to present and guide the House, when difficult legal issues were being discussed.

The Deputy Speaker agreed with Mr. Bansal and regretted that the Law Minister should have remained away from the House during the Estate Duty Bill discussions, leaving everything to the Finance Minister. He hoped that the Leader of the House would see to it that Mr. Biswas was present, so long as the Estate Duty Bill was under discussion.

Mr. C. D. Deshmukh said Mr. Biswas was the Leader of the Council and his presence might be required there. The Deputy Speaker replied that some other arrangement could be made in the Council.

CODE OF BEHAVIOUR FOR CONGRESSMEN

NEW DELHI, September 5 (UPI).

ONGRESSMEN have been advised to exercise "restraint" and observe "decorum and decency" in their every day haviour.

a circular letter to all Pra- Congress Committees and ers of the legislature Con- s Parties, Shri Balvantray ta, General Secretary of the ndia Congress Committee, has aled to all Congressmen "to se their own responsibilities he matter and behave in a ner which shall not only en- e the prestige of the Con- but also bring about that ality of thought which will re proper understanding and effective solution." He says the prestige of the organisation which has built up a tradition of its own for decades must be kept unsullied with utmost care by all who owe allegiance to the Congress.

The General Secretary has also directed Congressmen "not to critise another Congressman in public, much less to expose others belonging to the same organisation publicly or putting them to ridicule."

MANY HAPPY RETURNS

NEW DELHI, Sept. 5 (UPI): A reference to the 65th birthday of Dr. Radhakrishnan was made in the Council of States today.

As soon as he entered the chamber, Mr. P. C. Mitra (Congress-Bihar), the oldest member of the Council, warmly congratulated Dr. Radhakrishnan and wished him a "long and prosperous life."

Members from all sections of the House welcomed him by prolonged cheers.

The Communist leader, Mr. P. Sundarayya, joined Mr. Mitra and wished the Chairman "many more happy years."

The Leader of the House, Mr. C. C. Biswas, associated himself with the sentiments expressed by others.

Charmed Flight Best Bet For Poona

By Our Racing Correspondent

POONA, September 5.

IN A SMALL FIELD OF SEVEN PROBABLE RUNNERS FOR THE CHIEF EVENT, THE MONSOON CUP OVER TEN FURLONGS, TOMORROW THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR'S CHARMED FLIGHT APPEARS TO HAVE THE BEST CHANCE TO HOIST THE WINNING FLAG. FIELDS ARE LIKELY TO BE VERY POOR FOR THIS FOURTH DAY OF THE BIG MEETING HERE, BUT WITH SCANTY RAINFALL OF LATE, THE COURSE IS IN TOPPING CONDITION AND THE WEATHER IS IDEAL.

The five-year old Fastnet—Dame Fairy English horse will have to fight it out with the game Indian-bred Gay Radha, who has a good victory to her credit over nine furlongs earlier this season.

Trainer Buckley, who trains Charmed Flight, has good chances of picking up two more races with Gorgia and Donna Nearco, both of whom should win their respective races.

Runners, Riders And Form At A Glance

With the object of helping the readers to know, at a glance, the previous form of the horses running in different races, their performances (not necessarily in Poona this season) in THREE immediately prior runs of theirs. have been given against the names of each horse.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 denotes whether they came first, second, third etc., and an * shows horse finished out of the first six placings.

3-00 p.m. THE MUNDWA PLATE...Dist. 6 Furls.

4 * *	PRINCE CHARLES	(Devaney)	....	9 0
- * 3	LADY SHIREEN	(Purtu Singh)	....	8 11
2 * 4	IQBAL AL NASSER	(Kheem Singh)	....	8 11
- * 3	VEDETTE	(P. Khade)	....	8 11
- * 5	GUDIYA	(Ganpat Singh)	....	8 11
* * 2	GOLDEN TRESSES	(Nolan)	....	8 11
- * 6	MASHUQA	(Deshmukh)	....	8 11
* 6 2	HAPPY DREAM	(Hanuman Singh)	....	8 11

3-30 p.m. THE MAHOMED MUSTAPHA TALIB PLATE...Dist. 1 Mile

To be ridden by Indian, Half and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

* * 6	ALI JANAB	(Amir Ahmed)	....	9 5
* * 1	GORGIA	(Pierce)	....	9 1
* * *	JASBA	(Narsi)	....	9 0
* 3 *	MONEY FOR JAM	(Damodar)	....	8 13
2 4 4	VIKING	(Purtu Singh)	....	8 9
* 3 3	PAPER MONEY	(——)	....	8 4
4 1 *	COUNT BOBBY	(——)	....	7 5
* 5 *	ZARZAL	(J. Bhosle)	....	7 3
2 5 4	ARMY AND NAVY	(Ghauskhan)	....	7 2
* 6 *	LITTLE TOM	(Shiba)	....	7 0

4-00 p.m. THE DEHU PLATE (Div I)...Dist. 6 Furls

2 1 3	GOLD WAY	(P. Khade)	....	9 3
* 3 4	RASHTRAPATI	(Argade)	....	9 2
1 4 2	PLAY SAFE	(Damodar)	....	9 0
4 1 2	PYARA	(S. Chavan)	....	9 0
* * *	TOPFLIGHT	(Tasi)	....	9 0
* 4 3	BLUSHEON	(——)	....	9 0
* * 4	ARCTIC PRINCESS	(Shiba)	....	8 10
* 5 *	GEORGETTE	(J. Bhosle)	....	8 5
- 2 1	DONNA NEARCO	(Whiteside)	....	8 4
* 2 4	RODA BAY	(Purtu Singh)	....	8 2
* * *	MALABAR STAR	(I. Khan)	....	7 6

4-30 p.m. THE MONSOON CUP...Dist. 1 1/4 Mile

1 4 1	CAMISOLE	(——)	....	9 3
* * 5	THE FIDDLER	(P. Khade)	....	9 3
* 1 5	CHARMED FLIGHT	(Whiteside)	....	9 0
2 3 1	LONELY LIGHT	(Damodar)	....	8 11
* * 1	GAY RADHA	(Purtu Singh)	....	8 8
* 2 *	WINDERMERE PARK	(Kheem Singh)	....	8 7
1 * *	DER-NUE-WAY	(——)	....	7 9

Bracket: Windermere Park and Der-Nue-Way

5-00 p.m. THE PARDI PLATE...Dist. 1 1/4 Mile

4 2 3	BIHARI	(R. Bhosle)	....	9 3
* 4 6	GANG BHUP	(Kasbekar)	....	9 0
* 4 1	NAZAKAT	(Purtu Singh)	....	9 0
* 2 *	INCITATUS	(Kheem Singh)	....	8 8
* * *	MAGNA CARTA	(J. Bhosle)	....	8 6
1 * *	FLYING BANNER	(Medhe)	....	8 2
* 1 1	YUVARAJ	(Hanuman Singh)	....	7 13
2 * *	OASES	(P. Khade)	....	7 11
3 2 3	GOLDEN NIGHT	(Whiteside)	....	7 9

5-30 p.m. THE DEHU PLATE (Div. II)...Dist. 6 Furl

To be ridden by Indian, Half and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

* 2 *	FOX TROT	(Kasbekar)	....	9 1
* 1 2	BRUNO	(S. Chavan)	....	9 0
* * 1	NICE GIN	(Sumer Singh)	....	8 13

Our Racing Correspondent's

Selections

Race	WIN		NEXT BEST
1.	VEDETTE	..	HAPPY DREAM
2.	GORGIA	..	MONEY FOR JAM, if absent VIKING
3.	DONNA NEARCO	..	GOLD WAY
4.	CHARMED FLIGHT, if absent LONELY LIGHT	..	GAY RADHA
5.	NAZAKAT	..	INCITATUS
6.	NO ARGUMENT	..	BRUNO, if absent NICE GIN
7.	DIMPLE SCOTCH, if absent GOLDEN ORB	..	YVETTE

CHOICE TREBLE:
GORGIA, DONNA NEARCO and CHARMED FLIGHT

FLUKES:
RODA BAY and YUVARAJ

* 5 1	NO ARGUMENT	(Desmukh)	....	8 12
3 1 *	SUPERB STORY	(Pierce)	....	8 11
2 1 *	DILAWAR BEG	(Kheem Singh)	....	8 10
4 2 1	ABEETA	(Purtu Singh)	....	8 9
1 * 2	DURNEV	(Hayat Mohd.)	....	8 9
- 1 3	BRIGHT STEEL	(P. Khade)	....	8 5
* * *	SAIBALA	(——)	....	8 3
2 * *	SANDESA	(I. Khan)	....	7 13

6-00 p.m. THE R. HIGGINS PLATE...Dist. 6 Furls.

- * 6	FAIR HELEN	(Pierce)	....	9 3
* 3 5	VIVECA	(R. Bhosle)	....	8 13
4 * *	ASSAULT	(Hanuman Singh)	....	8 13
- - *	DIMPLE SCOTCH	(——)	....	8 9
6 * 2	GOLDEN ORB	(Kheem Singh)	....	8 8
1 2 *	AWAARA	(Damodar)	....	8 4
* 4 2	THE ROARER	(Purtu Singh)	....	8 4
3 * *	YVETTE	(P. Khade)	....	8 3
1st run	CHRISTMAS EARLY	(Bhoor Singh)	....	8 2
- - *	DEMAINETA	(Whiteside)	....	8 0
2 1 2	KINDER GARDEN	(Kasbekar)	....	7 13
3 * 2	ATTA ALLAH	(——)	....	7 8
2 4 *	GREAT LADY	(B. Khade)	....	7 6

Hockey Season To Start On October 13

(By Our Hockey Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

AN attempt is being made to advance the hockey season this year by starting the leagues by October 13 with certain modifications in the composition of the teams participating in the various divisions.

The Senior Division which usually comprised 8 teams is extended to 12. Teams in this division are invited The return of the Times of India to this section will be welcome. Matches will be played every day and on a double leg basis.

The First Division will see the introduction of the Chief Minister's XI, which will be made up of boys selected under the new schoolboys coaching scheme. Ten other teams are in this division.

The following teams are invited to play in the Senior Division of the Bombay Hockey League. The games of this Division will be played daily and on double leg basis.

1. Tata Sports Club, 2. Lusitanians S.C., 3. Central Railway, 4. Western Railway, 5. Bombay State Police, 6. St. Xavier's College, 7. Indian Naval Dockyard, 8. Indian Navy, 9. Burmah-Shell S.C., 10. B.E.S.T. Sports Club, 11. Times of India S.C., 12. Goan Sports Club.

The First Division of the Bombay Hockey League will comprise of the following teams:—

1. Chief Minister's XI. (Selected from different schools). 2. Bombay City S.C., 3. Young Sports Club, 4. Bombay State Police 'B', 5. Blue Wizards, 6. Panchgani Old Boys, 7. Central Rly. 'B', 8. Young Comrades, 9. Mazagon Dock S.C., 10. B.P.T. Sports Club, 11. Western Rly. 'B'.

The Second Division will be composed of the following teams:—

1. Boys Own Club, 2. Catholic Gymkhana, 3. St. Xavier's 'B', 4. Bombay Gymkhana, 5. Goan S.C. 'B', 6. Lusitanians 'B', 7. O.C.S. Rec. Club, 8. Richardson and Cruddas S.C., 9. Central Excise S.C., 10. Young Aryans S.C.

All other Junior Clubs will play in the Third Division.

The Hockey Season will commence at the B.P.H.A. Ground, Lloyds Reclamation, on Saturday, the 11th October 1953 and entries for all Divisions will close on Saturday, the 26th September 1953, at 6 p.m.

MAHARASHTRA MAKE EXIT

I.F.A. Shield Football

CALCUTTA, Saturday.

Maharashtra Football Association failed to make the third round of the I.F.A. Shield when they went down by a solitary goal to Kidderpore, a local side, today. In the other game, Bhowanipore were similarly fortunate against Armed Police, West Bengal in their first round engagement and won by the same margin.

Maharashtra paid the penalty for their defeat by using unnecessary delaying tactics and poor finish work in goal area Anwar scored Kidderpore's winning goal in the seventeenth minute of the second half from a back centre by S. Banerjee, their leftwinger.

Bhowanipore had a stiff time against the Policemen who were all over them. It was a stiff short by A. Mitra in the eighth minute of play that sealed the Policemen's fate.

Big Score By Australians

KINGSTON, (Surrey), Sept. 5: The Australians scored 593 runs for the loss of four wickets against Combined Services here today at the close of play on the first day of their 3 day match.

ENCOURAGE GYMNASIUMS

Plea To State And Local Bodies

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Gopalrao Pathak, delegate to the third World Physical Education Congress, recently held at Istanbul, Turkey, and members of the team of gymnasts, sponsored by Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal of Amravati, who had demonstrated Indian exercises at the Congress were accorded a public reception at Northbrook Gardens here this evening.

The function which was organized by the Akhil Mumbai Talim Sangh and the Prohibition Committee of Bombay was presided over by Mr. Nanasaheb Puranik.

Another grand reception was accorded to the members of the team at the National Hostel, Zawba Wadi, yesterday. Members were taken in a procession to the venue of the reception, to the jingling of the lezim and the tunes of a band.

In his welcome speech, Dr. Bhide congratulated the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal on their latest achievement in the field physical culture.

Mr. Gopalrao Pathak, leader of the team gave a brief account of the team's work abroad and urged the Government and local bodies to give encouragement and better facilities to the gymnastic institutions. He stressed that the incidence of juvenile delinquency was lower in some of the countries due mainly to physical culture activities.

Mr. N. V. Modak, Special Engineer to the Bombay Municipality who presided, also felicitated the gymnasts on their splendid work.

Bajaj Breaks A Record

STATE AQUATIC MEET

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shrichand Bajaj established a new Indian record and won the 1500 metres freestyle for men for the third year in succession in the Bombay State Aquatic Association Competition at the Mahatma Gandhi Swimming Pool today.

Dolly Nazir maintained her supremacy in the women's 100 and 400 metres freestyle.

The results were:—

MEN'S EVENTS

1,500 Metres Freestyle: S. Bajaj 1. R. Engineer 2. P. C. Datta 3. Time: 21 minutes, 25.5 seconds.

4 x 100 Metres Freestyle: P. M. Hindu Bath 'A' 1. P. M. Hindu Bath 'B' 2. M.G.M.O. Pool 3. Time: 4 minutes, 43.11 seconds.

200 Metres (1st Heat): L. Kotadia 1. D. Danthi 2. A. S. Bharucha 3. Time: 3 minutes, 19.0 seconds. (2nd Heat): P. Prabhu 1. N. Shingada 2. R. Ichaporia 3. Time: 3 minutes, 12.4 seconds.

Diving: K. P. Thakkar 1. Anil Vaidya 2. T. T. Daund 3. Points: 303.25.

WOMEN'S EVENTS

100 Metres Freestyle: Dolly Nazir 1. V. Kolge 2. Time: 1 minute 30.2 seconds.

400 Metres Freestyle: Dolly Nazir 1. V. Kolge 2. Time: 7 minutes, 21.9 seconds.

Xavier's Enter Final

BOMBAY, Saturday.

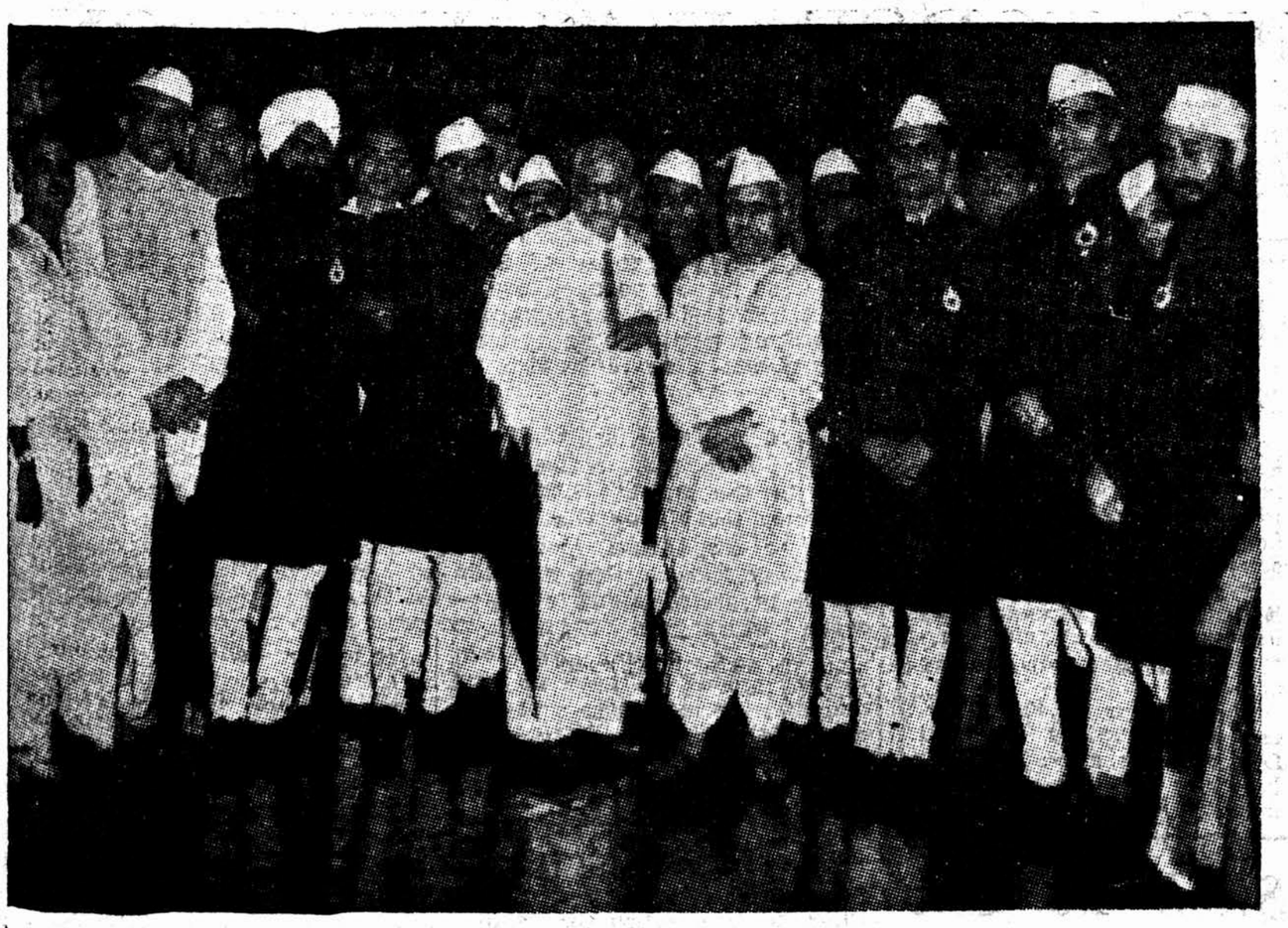
St. Xavier's College entered the final of the Inter Collegiate Football tournament with a two goals to nil win over Ruia College.

John Charles and S. Pereira scored the goals in the second half of play.

Siddarth College and Khalsa were concerned in a goalless draw in the other semi-final.

NEW DELHI: The Employment Exchanges placed 1,050 displaced persons in employment during July, 1953, compared to 1,092 employed during the previous month.

Physical Culturists Return



The Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal of Amraoti, a physical culture organisation, which visited Istanbul to give a series of exhibitions, returned to India and were accorded a reception at the National Hostel yesterday at which Mr. M. V. Modak, Chief Municipal Engineer presided. A group photo taken on the occasion.

Banoo Cama Enters Women's Singles Final

GAOKAR CAUSES ANOTHER UPSET IN STUDENTS' T.T.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

UNSEEDED Sadanand Gaokar, who yesterday beat T. S. Naidu, surprised yet another fancied player, Aaron Jacob, at 15-21, 21-19, 16-21, 21-11, 21-16, to enter the semi-final round of the men's singles event in the Students' Branch Y.M.C.A. Open Table Tennis Tournament, this evening.

Burjor Khambatta, the find of the season, had to fight desperately to avoid defeat at the hands of the hard-hitting Mahadeo Shinde, who, top-spinning and smashing with power and precision took his top-seeded opponent to full five games and succumbed to the conqueror of Bhandari and Thackersey, at 9-21, 23-21, 12-21, 21-19, 19-21. The others to enter the penultimate round are the two players who have beaten Thiruvengadam in Bombay this season, S. V. Rangaraj and Sam Motiwalla. The former was fully extended by the forceful Xaverian Savak Irani while Motiwalla got the better of G. N. Zarapkar with a degree of comfort. The loser could do little better than take the veteran over extra points in the opening game.

Old-timer Banoo Cama qualified for the final of the women's singles—her first of the season—by virtue of a straight-games victory over Kamal Rege, at 21-16, 21-18, 21-7. She will be opposed by top-seeded Sulochana Mankar, who accounted for Prisca Nunes at the cost of a game. The last meeting between Miss Mankar and Mrs. Cama in the P.V.M. Gymkhana tourney, the season's curtain-raiser, had proved to be a stern battle for supremacy.

The following were results:

JUNIORS' DOUBLES (semi-finals)

Arnold Aaron and V. D. Parker beat B. Nanavati and K. Parikh 21-16, 21-10; M. Hillel and D. F. Pandole beat G. R. Diwan and R. S. Dalal 21-16, 21-23, 21-12.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (semi-finals)

S. Mankar beat Prisca Nunes 21-17, 21-17, 20-22, 21-18; Banoo Cama beat Kamal Rege 21-16, 21-18, 21-7.

MEN'S SINGLES (quarter-finals)

S. V. Rangaraj beat S. R. Irani 21-19, 19-21, 18-21, 21-9, 21-12; Sadanand Gaokar beat Aaron Jacob 15-21, 21-19, 16-21, 21-11, 21-16; Sam Motiwalla beat G. N Zarapkar 22-20, 21-14, 21-16; Burjor Khambatta beat M. Shinde 21-9, 21-23, 21-12, 19-21, 21-19.

MIXED DOUBLES

1ST ROUND: S. N. Motiwalla and Joy D'Souza beat I. R. Joosab and Mani Barucha 21-18, 18-21, 21-11; B. S. Khambatta and Saroj Mirkar beat J. C. Shah and Perin Kharas 21-8, 21-8; M. Vassudeo and Phobe Philips w.o. A. I. Jacob and Partner.

QUARTER-FINALS: A. Aaron and Prisca Nunes w.o. P. Kumar and Pushpa Vaidya; S. R. Irani and Sulochana Manka beat S. V. Gaokar and Kamal Rege 23-21, 21-19, 21-16. B. S. Khambatta and Saroj Mirkar beat M. M. Samuel and Joyce Meyer 21-15, 21-16, 21-10, S. N. Motiwalla and J. D'Souza beat M. Vassudeo and Phobe Phillips 21-16, 21-14, 21-16.

Students Y.M.C.A., Lamington Rd.

4-30 p.m. Final of Junior's Doubles followed by Final of Women's Singles, followed by Semi-Finals of Men's Singles, Men's Doubles and Mixed Doubles.

Orissa's Young Athletes To Be Coached

CUTTACK, Sept. 5 (NAFEN).

The Orissa Olympic Association is planning to train schoolboys in football, cricket and hockey by appointing noted Indian sportsmen and coaches.

The Association has secured the services of K. Bose, Indian Test cricketer, T. Shome, a footballer who had trained international teams and S. K. Ganguli, who has played in top-class cricket.

Coaching in cricket is to start in October, with hoskey and football in December.

The Association also aims to popularies sport in the State's villages.

ONE UNION FOR ONE TRADE

N. M. Joshi's Advice To Central Bank Employees

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE principle of a single unitary Union for one trade was advocated by Mr. N. M. Joshi, veteran labour leader here today.

Mr. Joshi who was inaugurating the 2nd All-India Central Bank Employees' Conference at the Cama Hall said that it would be a wasteful dispersal of energy to have a multiplicity of unions.

Mr. Joshi also expressed his dislike of constant strikes and preferred that workers should build up their organisational strength and be fully organised and resort to strikes only after all other means had failed.

With reference to demands for a bonus voiced by Mr. R. D. Sanjana, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Joshi preferred that there should be a demand for adequate salary rather than bonuses. Mr. Joshi also stated that the conduct of trade unions was becoming a complicated business and the burden could no longer be borne by voluntary part-time officials. He suggested that expert wholetime officers should be employed. In the case of a Banks Union, it would have to be someone who knew Trade Union laws and also possessed a thorough knowledge of banking principles and practices.

He also advocated the amalgamation of wages and dearness allowance. This distinction introduced as a temporary war-time measure had lost its meaning at present. He also suggested that a proportion of official cadres should be reserved for those promoted from lower cadres and not exclusively reserved for directly recruited officers.

CONFUSING

Mr. Dinkar Desai, who also addressed the meeting referred to the confusing pronouncements being made by Government spokesmen about labour laws in India. Mr. V. V. Giri, Labour Minister, Government of India, in particular had launched a big propaganda campaign against the adjudication machinery which had recently been set and had advocated collective bargaining. More recently, however, he had made a retreat. Mr. Desai said that the time was overdue to clear up this confusion and a simple law adopted upholding the trade Union principle of collective bargaining wherever possible, supplemented by adjudication where necessary.

The plenary session of the Conference will meet at 5 p.m. on Monday, when resolutions concerning the employees of the Central Bank of India will be discussed.

Chowdhary Routs Gupte

BOMBAY, Saturday: Daring and attacking manoeuvres helped D. Chowdhary to rout P. S. Gupte with a strong Kingside attack in the only finished game of the second Invitation Chess Tournament sponsored by the Matunga Gymkhana at the Matunga Gym. on Saturday evening.

It was an irregular opening and Chowdhary saw his chance to smash through the rival defence to score the full point.

Ramchandra Sapre the Bombay champion is in difficulties in his adjourned game with M. K. Gavande. Gavande was a Pawn down in the earlier stages of the game but rallied to have a firmer grasp of the position and is now calling the tune in the game.

Balvantrao Alurkar vs. Manoranjan Rao another adjourned encounter saw Rao rising to new heights of strategy in the opening stages. Rao however is now badly placed at the adjourned position.

V. D. Gangal also adjourned his game with V. K. Kelkar and the position is dead level.

Bhagini Samaj Badminton

BOMBAY, Saturday: C. B. Kalappa and Parulekar earned the right to meet M. K. Bhopardikar and R. A. Dongre in the men's doubles final of the Bhagini Samaj Badminton tournament this evening.

The former pair scored a facile win over the Agaskar Brothers, but Bhopardikar and Dongre were not so well placed against C. K. Menon and F. J. Antia conceding 15 points in two games.

Nalini Uplekar and Manek Apte entered the next round of the women's singles with easy victories to enter the final now.

The results were:

WOMEN'S SINGLES
(Semi Finals)

Nalini Uplekar beat Neela Parekh 11-7, 11-3; Manek Apte beat Siloo Motiwalla 11-3, 11-8.

MEN'S DOUBLES
(Semi Finals)

C. B. Kalappa and S. Parulekar beat L. R. Agaskar and B. R. Agaskar 15-3, 15-8; M. K. Bhopardikar and R. K. Dongre beat C. K. Menon and F. J. Antia 15-7, 15-8.

MIXED DOUBLES
(Semi Finals

D. Varde and Miss K. Hegiste beat Dr. T. Mahadevan and Mrs. Dalal 7-15, 15-9, 15-8; D. G. Damani and Mrs. I. Shah beat D. S. Karuna and Miss T. Mistry 15-7, 17-18, 15-11; S. Phalnikar and Manek Apte beat Ram Panwelkar and Mrs. Palekar 11-15, 15-10, 15-11.

Found In Egypt

Scriptural Manuscripts Of Third Century

CAIRO, September 5 (INS).

A HUGE collection of ancient Scriptural manuscripts, some believed to date from the third century, has been discovered at the remote Monastery of St. Paul, in the rugged mountain range which borders the western shore of the Gulf of Suez.

The monks are hopeful that examination of the manuscripts by experts—a task which will take months—will reveal them to be of similar historical importance to those which came to light a few years ago in the St. Catherine Monastery on Mount Sinai.

WELL PRESERVED

The manuscripts, written in Greek, Aramic and Hebrew and fairly well preserved, were found in a deep vault hewn out of the rock under the floor of the monastery chapel. The entrance to the vault, which had been blocked with stones and rubble, was revealed during the replacement of worn-out flagstones.

The appearance of the manuscripts, strewn in confusion two feet deep over the floor of the vault, suggests that they were hidden in great haste centuries ago, probably on the approach of bandits.

St. Paul's Monastery is said to have been founded 50 A.D. Its present occupants are some 30 monks of the Coptic Church, the sect to which Egypt's Christian minority belongs.

The monastery lies 3,000 feet up on the shoulder of a mountain about six miles from the coast and 120 miles south of the town of Suez. The only access to it is by a rocky, dangerous track impassable to vehicles.

BANNISTER CAUSES MILD SENSATION

LONDON, September 5 (NAFEN).

ROGER Bannister, the world renowned runner, caused a mild sensation in sporting and scientific circles with his claim that if an athlete could find a practicable way of breathing oxygen, as did the climbers of Everest, no record would be beyond his grasp.

Bannister was giving an address to the physiology section of the British Association and his point was meant to illustrate his remarks on the control of breathing.

Bannister's view on a sprinter is that he is "probably born rather than made". Bannister also gave one tip to would-be distance runners — "as far as tactical consideration is allowed, athletes should maintain an even pace which was the best method of conserving oxygen."

Another sidelight on trained men running the tracks came from Professor A. Hemingway, Professor of Physiology at Leeds University. To show just how formidable a pump in an athlete's heart can be he said the highest oxygen intake recorded for a human being was 5.35 per metres per minute. With that intake a runner's heart would be throwing out enough blood to fill two 5-fallon drums in one minute.

ARSENAL WINS, YET LOSES MONEY

LONDON, Sept. 5 (NAFEN): Although Arsenal won the Football League Championship a seventh time—a record—its profit last season was only half the record of £62,000 netted in 1951-1952.

A report issued today says nearly 1,500,000 spectators watched the games and receipts grossed £209,959.

The profits slump is attributed to Arsenal's dismissal from the Football Association cup in the sixth round and the absence of big floodlight friendly games at Highbury during the season.

Another contributory factor was the Club paid out more money in buying new talent than it gained from transfers. In the previous season this balance had been markedly reversed—profit of £11,000 against a loss of £3,000.

AMENDMENT OF WAGES ACT

State Assembly Is Competent

POONA, September 5 (UPI).

WHEN THE DISCUSSION ON THE FIRST READING OF *THE BILL TO AMEND THE PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT WAS RESUMED IN THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TODAY, MR. NAUSHIR BHARUCHA* (IND-BOMBAY) RAISED A POINT OF ORDER AGAINST THE BILL.

He said that one of the provisions in the Bill sought to compel only the workers to save out of their earnings and was therefore discriminatory and ultra vires of the Constitution.

The member also objected to the Bill on the ground that the House had no powers to amend the contract and that it encroached on the power of the Central Parliament to enact legislation with regards to currency, coinage and legal tender.

RULED OUT

The Speaker, Mr. D. K. Kunte, ruled out the point of order. He said that the amending Bill did not seek to force workers to save but only sought to regulate the payment of their wages and bonus. The Speaker also did not agree with the contention of the member that the Bill encroached on the power of the Central Parliament. He explained that the State Legislature was competent to amend the Payment of Wages Act in its application to the State because it was on the "concurrent" list. He also held that there was no question on affecting coinage or legal tender in the Bill.

Mr. G. D. Sane (Communist-Sholapur) resuming his overnight speech, said that the Bill was against the principles of the original Payment of Wages Act which ensured regular payment of all the dues of the workers.

Mr. B. C. Kamble (Scheduled Castes Federation-Bombay) objected to the clause relating to bonus being paid into provident or invested in a manner to be prescribed by Government.

UNFAIR CRITICISM

Mr. Salebhai Abdul Kadar (Congress-Bombay) said that the opposition supported compulsory savings by workers in countries like Soviet Russia and China but raised an objection when a Congress Government proposed to do the same. The member, however, admitted the necessity of making the industrialists also to save.

Mr. T. S. Jadhav (P. and W. Party — Sholapur) characterised the provision relating to compulsory savings by workers as "legal theft" of workers' money.

Mr. D. A. Deshmukh (Kamagar Kisan Party-Ahmednagar) said that while in 1950, the workers in Bombay city had received only Rs. 78 crores as wages, the profits of managing agents and companies amounted to over Rs. 83 crores. The provision to make workers contribute some amount towards savings he felt, was therefore unjustifiable when the industrialists and "other big fry" were let alone. The member had no doubt that the workers would contribute voluntarily if they were given a living wage.

Discussion on the first reading of the Bill had not concluded when the House rose for the day.

Chartered Accountants' Conference

NEW DELHI, Sept. 5 (UPI): The Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India will be holding its fourth annual meeting at the Freemasons' Hall, New Delhi, from the 12th September, 1953, onwards. The meeting will be inaugurated by Shri M. C. Shah, Deputy Minister for Finance, Government of India.

French Say No

European Army Plan Is Doomed

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 5.

THE plan for a European Army is doomed, it is believed here, as France is unwilling to ratify the treaty that will bring this Churchillian dream into fruition.

Nevertheless, it is said, Paris is reluctantly prepared to accept West Germany's direct entry into the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

French fears about a rearmed Germany are notorious and they have gone on increasing despite British and American assurances. This feature of the Frenchman's attitude towards remilitarisation of Germans has been pronouncedly noticeable through all the rising and falling regimes in France, of which it has had many in the last seven or eight years.

Plane Named After Tenzing

LONDON, Sept. 5 (NAFEN): A new aircraft, built in Britain for experimental flights at very high altitudes has been named the "Sherpa" after Tenzing.

Powered by two jet engines, it may be the forerunner of both military and civil aircraft operating at extreme heights.

The builders of the "Sherpa", Messrs. Short Brothers Ltd., said the aircraft would be flying in two or three weeks' time.

Stick To One Language

POONA, Sept. 5 (H.S.): The Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly advised members to stick to one language in the House, in the interest of their speeches being correctly reported.

The occasion arose when Shri Tulsidas Jadhav, leader of the Peasants' and Workers' Party in the House, asked his supplementaries in Marathi, Gujarathi and Hindi alternately, during yesterday's proceedings.

Stating that members were within their rights in employing any language spoken in the State, the Speaker drew the attention of the members to the possible inconvenience to the reporters present in the House.

MIRAJ, (UPI): The practice of holding monthly press conferences by the Collectors of the District has been stopped, according to Shri Deshmukh, the Collector of South Satara.

BRITISH TO QUIT SUEZ?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, September 5.

AN ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SETTLEMENT ON THE SUEZ CANAL APPEARS TO BE NEAR.

The basis of agreement now under discussion, it is understood, provides for the following:-

1. WITHDRAWAL of the British troops from the Canal Zone by stages. Evacuation will start with the signing of the pact and will be completed in 18 months.
2. BETWEEN 4,000 and 6,000 British technicians will remain in the Suez Canal Zone.
3. THE SUEZ BASE will be under the command of an Egyptian General responsible to the Egyptian President, General Mohammad Naguib.
4. The Egyptian Commander will have a British deputy in charge of technicians and this deputy will be responsible to the Government of Britain on technical matters.

Whitehall Won't Talk

Following its policy of "No Comment", the British Foreign Office would say nothing on a report current here which purported to give the basis on which an agreement on the Canal Zone was being discussed, adds NAFEN.

The report, which referred to a staged withdrawal of British troops and the retention of a specified number of British technicians in the Zone, appeared closely to follow an unsubstantiated report emanating from Cairo a few days ago. It has attracted very little attention here.

Personal

DR. JIVRAJ N. MEHTA

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for Finance, Prohibition and Industries, who arrived in Bombay today, will unveil a portrait of the Union President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, at the St. Xavier's College, tomorrow morning. The Minister will return to Poona on September 8.

STOP PRESS

SOUTH KOREA'S PROTEST

SEOUL, Sept. 5 (UPI-AFP): The South Korean Government today officially protested against the lifting of the security zone around the South Korean coast by the United Nations Naval Command.

ARAB LEAGUE AND MOROCCO

The Political Committee of the Arab League today wound up the debate mn the Moroccan affairs by deciding that each Government would send instructions to is United Nations representatives to press for the submission of the Moroccan question at the next General Assembly session.

MORARJI DESAI SAYS:

NO FORCE WAS USED ON THE PARDI SATYAGRAHIS

POONA, September 5 (UPI).

THE Chief Minister of Bombay categorically denied today that force had been used at any time by police in effecting the arrest of satyagrahis in Pardi taluka. There was no substance whatever in the reported charge that the arrested persons were ill-treated while in police custody, he declared.

The Chief Minister, who was replying to a short notice question, in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today, said that in his reply to Mr. Asoka Mehta he had made it clear that it would not be proper to launch a satyagraha which was unlikely to achieve the object. He (Mr. Mehta) seemed to have in view and that the movement could not be called satyagraha. "My letter, however, unfortunately could not reach him before the date of the satyagraha," he added.

At the place of demonstration near Paria village, continued the Chief Minister, when the demonstrators reached the grasslands, one of the employees of landlords tried to serve notice on Mr. Mehta appealing to the demonstrators not to commit criminal trespass on the grasslands of the landlords and threatening to take criminal action, if they tried to damage the grass crop on the plea of tilling the lands for foodcrops. The notice was, however, ignored.

The Chief Minister said that the so-called satyagrahais had not indulged in any violence.

Replying to a barrage of supplementary questions, the Chief Minister said that it was now too late to plough the land in dispute for kharif crop.

Mr. S. M. Joshi—Is it not a fact that Government had also issued "show cause" notices in 1949 similar to the ones issued now to landlords?

Chief Minister—May be. I have no clear idea.

Mr. Joshi—Is it a fact that no action was taken in respect of notices issued in 1949?

Chief Minister—I cannot say. It may be true that it was then found that there was no misuse of agricultural land.

Mr. Joshi—Was it then found difficult to proceed against landlords under present legislation?

Chief Minister—No.

Mr. Naushir Bharucha—Is it a fact that a representation in this behalf was made to Government as early as 1952?

Chief Minister—The question was already answered when the question was discussed in the Assembly last week.

Mr. Bharucha wanted to know why Government had taken 15 months to take action on the representation.

The Chief Minister said that the representation had to be enquired into. Things had yet to come to such a pass when lands would be taken away on mere representation.

Mr. Bharucha—Does it take 15 months for this Government to move in any matter?

Chief Minister — Government might need even 30 months.

Mr. B. R. Tambakhad—Were not satyagrahis guilty of offence of trespass?

Chief Minister—Even at the risk of offending the honourable member, I must say that it cannot be called a satyagraha.

The Chief Minister told Mr. Tambakhad that the act of the persons was a trespass.

Mr. Popatlal Joshi: Were notices issued to landlords because of the satyagraha threat?

Chief Minister—The notices had nothing to do with the satyagraha

Mr. Bharucha—Is it a fact that a representation made to Government in this behalf in September 1952 has also been ignored?

Chief Minister—If a representation is wrong, no notice can be taken of it.

Mr. T. S. Jadhav—Is it a fact that the satyagrahis were kept without food and water?

Chief Minister—No.

Mr. Bharucha—Is it a fact that the satyagrahis were kept for long in the open and in the rain?

Chief Minister—Nothing could be farther from truth.

"JUSTIFIABLE"

Mr. S. M. Joshi—Is it right and proper that the local population should be kept out of employment so that the grasslands needs of other areas can be met?

Chief Minister—It is entirely justifiable.

Mr. Ambalal Shah—Is it a fact that the Pardi agitation is a political stunt undertaken by its sponsors?

Chief Minister—It is matter of opinion.

Mr. Bhanushankar Yagnik—Is it a fact that some of the satyagrahis were released on tendering apology?

Chief Minister—No.

Mr. S. M. Joshi—Is it a fact that one person was arrested in Surat in respect of the agitation?

Chief Minister—Yes, because he ran away from Paria.

Mr. S. M. Joshi—Was this person informed that he had committed an offence and was therefore wanted?

Chief Minister—He abetted the offence and when this was found the police looked for him and traced him at Surat where he was arrested. There was no question of informing him as he had left Paria.

Mr. G. D. Sane—Why did Government fail to ensure by telephoning to the Collector of Surat that the letter addressed to Mr. Asoka Mehta, the leader of the agitation, reached him in proper time?

Chief Minister—Government did not feel it necessary.

Mr. Jadhav—Why were the satyagrahis not asked to disperse?

Chief Minister—If the Government had not arrested the satyagrahis and if they had failed to disperse, a lathi charge would have become necessary. Government did not desire it and therefore took them to a distance and later released them.

Mr. Jadhav: Does Government feel that the satyagrahis would have created trouble if they had been asked to disperse?

Chief Minister—Yes.

The Chief Minister told a Congress member that no one from among the satyagrahis was a tenant on the land where satyagraha was offered. They were all outsiders, he added.

Mr. Sane—Will the Government place before the House a copy of the letter sent by the Chief Minister to Mr. Asoka Mehta?

Chief Minister — Government does not think it necessary.

Mr. Sane—When was the letter sent to Mr. Mehta?

Chief Minister—On August 30 or 31, 1953.

At this stage the Speaker announced that the question time was over.

DENA BANK BRANCH IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5 (H.S.): Devakaran Nanjee Banking Co. Ltd., popularly known as 'Dena Bank,' which has fifty-seven branches spread out in Bombay, Gujarat, Saurashtra and Maharashtra, opened its Calcutta branch today.

The opening ceremony was marked by Ganesh Puja and other religious rituals at the local office. Shri Prabinchandra V. Gandhi, Managing Director of the Dena Bank, is at present in the city, in connectio with the opeing of the new branch.

Four U S Jets Crash

TOKYO, Sept. 5 (UPI-AFP): Four American Sabre jets crashed yesterday and a fifth was reported missing while on a fight from Tokyo to Kyushu, American Air Force headquarters announced here.

SCATTERED SELLING IN TATA STEELS

Limited Business In Mill Shares

BOMBAY, Sept. 5.

Today being "Jain Festival," the attendance on the Bombay Stock Exchange was thin and in the absence of any important business, quotations fluctuated within a narrow range. Professional operators are holding aloof and outside participation is very small awaiting fresh developments.

At the opening Tata Steel Defd shares were quoted at Rs. 1848-12 against yesterday's close at Rs. 1845. There was scattered selling and the opening rise was lost and Defds steadied at Rs. 1845. Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 318. Indian Irons were steady at Rs. 22-12.

There was very little business in the textile section. Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 374. Kohinoors came in business at Rs. 293 while Svadeshi Mill shares changed hands at Rs. 246.

In the miscellaneous section Associated Cements were done at Rs. 169. Scindias were quoted at Rs. 13-8 and Bombay Burmas were placed at Rs. 347-8.

Later on there was increased selling and Tata Steel Defds. declined at Rs. 1840 and closed at Rs. 1843-12. Indian Irons after advancing at Rs. 22-14-6 closed at Rs. 22-13. Dyeings were steady at Rs. 375-10. Closing tone of the market was quietly steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES			
Bombay Dyeing (12-8) .	375	10	0
Kohinoor (12)	293	0	0
Century (12)	270	0	0
Swadeshi Mills (16) ..	246	0	0
Central India Mills (2)	158	0	0
Simplex (6) XD	168	0	0
New Great Eastern (10)	148	0	0
Indore (5)	93	12	0
Gokak (17)	228	0	0
Swan (30)	462	8	0
Finlay (20)	323	8	0
Edward (15)	240	0	0
Morarji (12)	185	0	0
Apollo Mills (0-5-6)	2	8	0
I. United Ord. (1-5-6) ..	9	6	0
I. United Defd. (0-4-0) ..	1	3	9
Madhusudan (6-4)	86	8	0
Podar (10)	125	0	0
Khatau (10)	178	2	0
B. B. Cotton	49	4	0
Standard (20)	307	8	0
STEELS			
Tata Steel Ord. (21) X.D.	318	0	0
Tata S. Defd. (115-3) X.D.	1843	12	0
T.S. Second Pref. (7-7) X.D.	128	12	0
Indian Iron (1)	22	13	0
ELECTRIC SHARES			
Tata Hydro (3) XR	142	8	0
Tata Power (25) XR ..	1412	8	0
Andhra Valley (30)	1452	8	0
CEMENT			
Asso. Merger (8-5)	169	0	0
INDUSTRIES			
Burma (15) XD	347	8	0
Belapur (16)	239	8	0
Shivrajpur (5-2)	56	4	0
Scindia Steam (1-3)....	13	10	0
P. Construction	84	12	0
Tata Chemical	8	12	0
Tata Oil (2)	30	4	0
Br. India Corp. (0-10) .	8	12	6
Indian Copper (0-12-3) .	2	13	9
Alcock (17-8)	301	4	0
Wimco (11)	235	0	0
National Rayon Ord. ..	109	0	0

COTTON STOCK IN BOMBAY

	Bales.
Export by Rail from 1st September 1952 to 31st August, 1953	448787
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1952 to 31st August, 1953	1237406
Same period last year	1004097
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 31st August, 53.	402594
Same time last year	573375

TAMPA, Florida, Sept. 5 (UPI-AFP): A B-47 Stratojet, piloted by Colonel Michael McCoy, yesterday set up a new record for the Atlantic crossing in nine hours 13 minutes from Britain to Tampa. The previous Atlantic record was nine hours 53 minutes.

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, Sept. 5.

The local forward cotton opened steady today but declined under renewed liquidation. Recently there had been increased short covering resulting in a technical recovery. Heavy rains in several parts and in Gujerat are likely to increase production as sufficient suboil moisture will give a fair yield in the third picking.

At the opening February delivery was quoted at Rs. 634/- and there being absence of buying, the market declined at Rs. 630-8 under renewed selling.

Trading in May delivery started today at rupee one over February delivery. There was further increased selling which depressed February delivery at Rs. 626-8. The market closed at about the lowest level of the day as under:—

I.C.C. February	626	8	0
I.C.C. May	632	8	0

TATA IRON & STEEL PRODUCTION

Messrs. Tata Industries Limited, Managing Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, report that the total approximate production of iron and steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of August 1953 was:—

	Tons
Pig iron	94,100
Steel ingots	83,400
FINISHED STEEL—	
Semis for sale	13,700
Finished	50,000
Total	63,700

PRODUCE MARKET CLOSED

BOMBAY, Sept. 5.

The castorseed market is closed today due to "Jain Festival" and Dharna in private September Rs. 151 and May Rs. 126-8.

Hapur Market

HAPUR, September 5.

Futures silver Rs. 159-4, Peas Bhadon Rs. 13-9, Mangsir Rs. 13-7-3, Jeth Rs. 10-12, Arhar Bhadon Rs. 12-12-6, Mangsir Rs. 12-15-6, Urd Maha Rs. 16, Guwar Maha Rs. 8-11-3, Bardana Asuj Dw Rs. 89-8, Halfbags Rs. 45-8, last nights Closing Silver Rs. 159-12, Peas Jeth Rs. 13-8-3, Mangsir Rs. 13-6-3, Jeth Rs. 10-10-6, Guwar Maha Rs. 8-9-6, Arhar Bhadon Rs. 12-13, Mangsir Rs. 12-15-6, Ready Wheat Rs. 16 to 17-2, Gram Rs. 15-12, Barley Rs. 11-10, Bejhar Rs. 12-8, Maize Rs. 13-8, Jowar Rs. 12, Guwar Rs. 12, Rice Basmati Rs. 30, Hansraj Rr. 28, Sela Rs. 26, Coarse Rs. 20, Peas Rs. 14, Arhar Rs. 13, Urd Rs. 22, Moong Rs. 21, Masoor Rs. 17 to 19,

Trade Stocks Wheat 79, Peas 53, Arhar 40, Bejhar 14, Gram 11, Barley 5 Katties.

Gur Pansera Rs. 20 to 17 Crystle Wholesale Mills delivery ready Rs. 29-6 to 32, Khandsari Rs. 26 to 32, Oilseeds Sarson 24, Taramira Rs. 20 to 22, Groundnut Rs. 17 to 19 Vegetable Products Rs. 40 to 41, Cottonseed Rs. 14, Mustard Oils Rs. 63, Linseedsoil Rs. 49, Groundnut oil Rs. 76, Oilcake Rs. 9, Bardana Laldhari Rs. 73, Sufeddhari Rs. 89, Kalidhari Rs. 113, Halfbags Calcutta Rs. 45, Sajanwa Rs. 48, Sulti Rs. 40.

Kozhikode Market

KOZHIKODE, Sept. 5.

Coiryarn Beypore Rs. 120 to 130, Quilandy Rs. 150-160, Fibre Garbled Rs. 105, Ungarbled Rs. 95, Coconuts Raw husked Rs. 130 to 142-8, Unhusked Rs. 137-8 to 155, Dry Rs. 165 to 175, Coconut Oil Rs. 570, Copra Office Rs. 395, Dilpaand Rs. 415, Madrasnottam Rs. 425, Pepper Wynaad Rs. 2450, Country Rs. 2400, Dryginger Chernad Rs. 415, Ernad Rs. 400, Coffee Robusta Rs. 154, Timber Pali Rs. 57-8 to 62-8, Junglewood Rs. 35 to 40, Vellapine Rs. 60 to 65, Benteak Rs. 45 to 47-8, Teak Rs. 90 to 105, Mango Rs. 3-2 3-4, Teak Rs. 20 to 25, Rosewood Rs. 20 to 25.

GOLD & SILVER MARKETS CLOSED

BOMBAY, Sept. 5.

The Bombay Bullion market is closed today due to "Jain Festival." Dharna in private silver 159/- and gold 87/2.

CALCUTTA SILVER

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5 (UPI): Silver Opening Rs. 157-14; Closing Rs. 158/-; Highest Rs. 158-5; Silver Lowest Rs. 157-1; Tici Close Silver Rs. 158.

TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES

BOMBAY, Sept. 5.

MILLS	
A. Advance	141-4
Apollo	2-8
Bharat	20-12
B. R.	49-4
B. Dyeing ..	375-10 74-6 76-4 75 75-10
Bradbury ..	725 16-4 (Ex Div)
C. India	158
Century	270 69-8 70
Dawn	65-4
Gokak	227-8 28
Hindustan	3520
I. U. Defd	1-3-6 1-3-9
I. U. Ord	9-3-6 9-6
Indore	92-8 93-12
Khatau	178-2
Kohinoor ..	293 93-12 93 93-8 93
Minerva	91
New Great	148
Phoenix	118-12
Simplex	166 68
Standard	307-8
Svadeshi ..	246-4 45-8 46-4 46
Tata Mill	41
Vishnu	148-12 48-2
Western	3520
C. P.	98-8
Scindia ..	13-8 13-7-6 13-10-6 13-9-6 13-10
BANKS	
Baroda	110
Central	64-4 64
Central New	68 67-12
Imperial	1827-8
India	155 55-4
Union	6-6-6
U. Commercial	36-8
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad	113-2 12-13
Amalgamated	11
Suburban	121-9
Surat	125 25-5
Power	1415 12-8
Power Pref	1318-12
INSURANCE	
New India	40-8
Vulcan	11-4
STEELS	
I. Iron ..	22-10-6 22-10 22-14-6 22-12 22-13
Tata Defd ..	1846-4 50 45 48-12 40 43-12
Tata Ord ..	318 18-12 18-8 19 18
Tata 2nd Pref	128-12
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock	302-8 1-4
A. Cement	169 69-4 68-12 69
Belapur	239-8 39 39-8
B. B. Old	347-8 48-12 47-8
B. B. Petrol	14-3 1-4
B. I. C.	8-12 8-13 8-12-6
Dharamsey	46
I. Copper	2-14 2-13-9
Killick	156-4
Rayon	110 11 9-12 10-12
Rayon Pref	73-4
P. Construction	84 85-8 84-12
Shivrajpur	56-4
Tata Chemical	8-11 8-11-6 8-11 8-12
Tata Oil	30 30-4
Walchandnagar	146-4
SPECIAL	
Digvijay Cement Ord ..	79-4 78
Hindustan Mercantile Bank	8-8 8-12

Government Loans

BOMBAY, Sept. 5.

2¼% Loan 1954 ..	98	8	
2½% Loan 1955 ..	98	6	
2½% Loan 1961 ..	90	9	
2¾% Loan 1960 ..	93	8	
3¼% Loan 1962 ..	91	9	
2¾% Loan 1976 ..	83	0	
3 % Loan 1957 ..	98	7	
3 % Loan 1958 ..	98	2	
3 % Loan 1959-61 ..	96	3	
3 % Loan 1963-65 ..	92	7	
3 % Loan 1964 ..	92	7	
3 % Loan 1966-68 ..	90	1	
3 % Loan 1970-75 ..	86	8	
3 % Loan 1986 or later	82	0	
3½% Loan 1954-59 ..	100	4	
3½% Nat. Plan Loan 1961	98	5	
4 % Loan 1960-70 ..	102	2	
4½% Loan 1955-60 ..	103	2	
4½% Loan 1958-68 ..	105	0	
3 % Bom Govt. Loan 1955	99	0	
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1956	99	0	
3 % „ „ 1958	97	12	
3 % „ „ 1960	94	12	
3 % „ „ 1962	93	0	
3 % Mad. Govt. „ 1955	99	0	
3 % „ „ 1959	97	0	
3 % „ „ 1960	94	4	
3 % M.P. „ „ 1955	98	12	
3 % M.P. „ „ 1960	94	4	
3½% Bom. Municipal 1965	91	12	
3¼% „ „ 1977	86	12	
3¼% „ „ 1979	86	12	
3½% Bom. Govt. 1962	98	0	
3½% W. Bengal „ 1962	97	12	
3½% Madras „ 1962	97	12	
3½% U.P. „ 1962	97	12	
3½% M.P. „ 1962	97	12	
3¾% Bom. Municipal 1966	97	0	
4 % Bom. Govt. 1964	100	4	
4 % W. Bengal „ 1964	100	0	
4 % Madras „ 1964	99	8	
4 % U.P. „ 1964	99	6	
4 % Bom. Municipal 1964	99	12	
4 % Bom. Port Trust 1974	99	12	
4 % „ Municipal 1974	99	12	
5 % „ „ 1959	105	0	
6 % „ „ 1954	102	8	

CALCUTTA BULLION

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

Calcutta bullion closing quotations:—

Silver: Opening 158, Closing 157-5, highest 158-4, lowest 157-4.

TICI closing: 257-4, Gold 87-4.

Silver arrival twenty and offtake eight bars.

Gold arrivals one thousand and offtake one thousand tolas.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

BOMBAY, Sept. 5.

Tata Deferred at 9 p.m. Rs. 1840/42-8. Indian Iron Rs. 22-12/22-13.

KARACHI MARKETS

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Sept. 5.

Cotton oldcrop roller ginned 289 F §3, Nt 62-8, Lss 58, four F 55/56, New Crop Nt Rg. Oct.-Nov. 66 to 66-8, 289 FR 70.

Market steady at decline owing local mills buying on unfixed terms.

Cottonseeds 9 to 9-8, firm. Gold 87-12, steady.

Indo-Pak Trade Conference

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Sept. 5: The Government of Pakistan is reported to have proposed an early Indo-Pakistan conference to revive the trade agreement between the two countries, due to expire by the end of this month.

The last trade agreement between the two countries was concluded in August 1952 for a period of one year but it was renewed for two more months in July this year. Since the previous two conferences on the subject were held at New Delhi Pakistan this time has suggested Karachi as its venue. The conference is expected to meet before the month is out.

It has been stated in this connection, that even in absence of this agreement, trade in two principal commodities i.e. raw jute from Pakistan and coal from India will not suffer as these are covered by another three-year agreement concluded in March last, whereby Pakistan has to supply 18 to 25 lakh bales of jute to India and to return, India wil export to Pakistan 80 to 85,000 tons of coal, stan 80 to 85,000 tons of coal. This agreement is stated to be working satisfactorily.

Brigadier R. K. Kochhar who has been appointed Military Attache to the Indian Embassy in China.

Military Attache To Indian Embassy In China

NEW DELHI, Sept. 5: Brigadier R. K. Kochhar, Director of Movements and Quartering, Army Headquarters, has been selected for appointment as Military Attache to the Indian Embassy in China.

It is understood that he will sail from Bombay early in October to take up his assignment in Peking.

Brigadier Kochhar received his military training at the Royal Military College, Woolwich, and was commissioned in August 1933 into the Corps of Engineers. He obtained his Engineering degree at Cambridge two years later and was posted to the Madras Sappers.

A month before the war in August 1939, he went to Singapore in Force EMU. Later, he commanded a Field Company and landed in Rangoon in January, 1942. When the Japanese invasion came, he "walked out" of Burma, spending the whole of the next year in the jungles of Assam. He returned to Burma in July 1945 and commanded the 3rd Engineer Battalion at Meiktila. He was selected to lead the R.I.E. contingent at the Victory Parade in London. Five years later, he went with the Indian delegation to Teheran to attend ceremony of re-internment of the late Shah of Iran at Teheran.

After the transfer of power, Brigadier Kochhar served as Commandant of the Officers' Training School at Poona for over three years.

Bombay Samachar Panchang

The Bombay Samachar Panchang for Samvat 2010 (corresponding to A. C. 1953-54) is published on the eve of the Hindu New Year, and the annual enters its 140th year of publication. Its compiling is done by Jyotishacharya Pt. Manishankar Harishankar Joshi of Nadiad. Besides a couple of learned treatises on astronomy it contains a wealth of information on astrology and allied subjects, which proves very useful to Gujerati-speaking families. Priced at Re. 1-8-0 (excluding 0-12 postage). It is published from Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay-1.

Sea Mails From Bombay

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Great Britain and Ireland, Europe, Central and Southern America, U.S.A., Canada, Trinidad, Demerara, British West Africa, Nigeria, Gold Coast, Mediterranean countries, Egypt, Arabia and Aden will be made from Bombay on September 10, 1953 by P and O RMS "Canton." Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on September 9 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

Meerut Markets

MEERUT, Sept. 5.

Gur Pansera Rs. 19 to 19-4, Khurpapar Rs. 21 to 21-4, Khandsari Rs. 27 to 33, Crystle Sugar wholesale Rs. 29-7 to 30-11, Retails Rs. 31-8 to 32-8, Oilseeds Sarson Rs. 24-8 to 26, Taramira Rs. 21 to 23-8, Groundnut Rs. 18 to 22, Til Rs. 30 to 36, Cotton Seeds Rs. 13-8 to 15-8, Oils Sarson Rs. 61 to 63, Taramira Rs. 60 to 61, Groundnut Rs. 76 to 80.

KNEE-DEEP WATER IN STREETS

When six inches of rain fell in Ahmedabad on Tuesday last two houses collapsed. The downpour flooded the streets showing above how people had to wade in knee-deep water.

PARLIAMENT DEBATES

Future Of Automobile Industry

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO BRING DOWN PRICE FOR CONSUMER

NEW DELHI, September 5 (UPI).

DR. A. KRISHNASWAMI (Ind-Madras) asked for a revision of the Government's policy towards the automobile industry. He made the suggestion in the House of the People today when an one-hour discussion was raised by him on the future of the industry.

He said: "We should have cars imported in completely knock-down condition and only revenue duty be levied so that there is possibility of many assembling plants being started".

Dr. Krishnaswami said in 1948 Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee said that automobile industry could be started here as manufacturing plant and within three or four years, car price would come down to Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 9,000. That hope had been belied. What was called for today was a searching inquiry into that aspect of the policy followed since 1948 whether India should incur loss in order to have the luxury of having full manufacturing plant. Even if a single factory was given the manufacture of automobiles, it would function at something less than the optimum. The price, therefore, would be prohibitive.

The automobile industry had occupied the key position because of the defence needs and also of mechanised agriculture. The defence aspect of the industry might be taken over by the Government of India.

So, from the point of view of consumers what they ought to concentrate, once the defence needs were cleared out, was to make available cars at as cheap price as possible. The automobile industry could not be a manufacturing industry immediately, unless ancillary industries grew up. The Government should also concern themselves not only with the problem of capital cost but also with the problem of running cost.

COMMUNIST VIEW

Mr. Hiren Mukherjee, Deputy Leader of the Communist Party, said Government's policy had landed the industry in a mess. "We are permitting the monopoly interests in our country which are dangerously linked, with foreign interests to rule the roost. "These agreements between the Indian and foreign interests should be subjected to the closest scrutiny by the Government. If there was anything which stood in the way of proper development of the ancillary industries, certainly drastic steps should be taken against the foreign interests. Let the 1948 resolution be followed. "Let it not be said that the Government made brave declaration which would prove to be wishful bubbles".

Mr. M. Gurupadaswamy (P.S.P.-Mysore) asked if there was any scheme with regard to the automobile industry and, if so, what steps Government contemplated to take to implement it. He said all the defence requirements should be purchased from the manufacturers in India. The high cost of cars was due to lack of management or certain other difficulties which were the result of the agreements entered into between the private owners and foreign interests. He asked for a special commission to go into the cost structure of the industry.

Mr. G. Banshal (Cong.-Punjab) criticised the suggestion of Dr. Krishnaswami of allowing cars to be imported on completely knock-down condition and to be assembled here.

Mr. K. K. Basu (Com.-West Bengal) asked information on the following points:— (1) percentage of production capacity in the different manufacturing concerns, (2) percentage of the cost of materials imported to the total cost of the car, and (3) percentage of share of the foreign firms for the patent rights, brands etc.

Mr. V. P. Nair (Com.-Trav.-Cochin) asked if it was not a fact that what was known as manufacturing was only mere assembling and polishing.

GOVT. REPLY

Replying to the debate the Minister of Industry and Commerce. Mr. Krishnamachari said, "Dr. Krishnaswamy found a sympathetic soul in me. Government is not writing on a clean slate it is no use blinding your eyes to the facts." It was true that mass production reduced the cost. "If we want the industry to developed the demand is not very great, naturally the cost will be very high and we have to deal with the situation in a different manner."

Dr. Krishnaswami said the strategic needs should be met by the nationalist industry. "My own reaction is if in the next 12 months we do not find that developments are not taking place to meet the strategic demand, I do not see why the Government should not take a step forward." Strategic demand, according to him was not merely defence requirements but also transport requirements of the country. The job had been given to those who had manufacturing programme and also the necessary equipments to meet the demand. "If they don't do well the strategic demands have to be met by others."

ANCILLARY INDUSTRIES

As regards the development of ancillary industries, the Minister said Government had called for the programme of the five manufacturing firms. The question of building ancillary industries would be taken up after the programmes were received. A committee of engineers was already making a survey of the engineering capacity of the country. One of the terms of reference was to find out the possibilities of developing ancillary industries.

He said this country could not afford at this stage not to take foreign technical help. "We are in the same position as Russia was in 1927 and we have to go from 1927 onward and we cannot but take foreign help."

Even in Russia when they started the automobile industry, they went to buy from Mr. Ford spare parts which he had rejected.

As regards the reduction of export duty on Hindustan car, he said it was a good thing to develop export market for Indian cars. The Finance Minister had already introduced a bill which, if and when passed, would enable the Government to allow refund of the import duty on components of car which would be exported. He said the Hindustan Factory had reached the stage of manufacturing 27 to 30 per cent of the parts needed for a car. He believed in another 6 months, they would make further progress. The other factories were in the state of establishing their plants.

The Minister said the Government's policy was to accept the report of the Tariff Commission with certain minor changes. Government, he said, was seized of the problem. A Committee of Secretaries of the various ministries concerned had been appointed to be in close touch with the progress made from time to time and check up the rate of progress. The Centre was in correspondence with the State Governments to implement the recommendations of the Tariff Commission and to see that the taxes were brought down, Government also proposed added he, to go into the taxes on petrol. The accumulated effect of all that would be that the price should come down.

FINANCE MINISTER WILL NOT OBLIGE

No Exemption From Estate Duty To Promote Inter-Communal Marriages

NEW DELHI, September 5 (UPI).

IN the House of People today, the ingenious Mr. S. S. More, suggested a new device for encouraging inter-caste and inter-communal marriages.

He moved an amendment seeking that gifts made to relatives marrying outside their castes and community as also the offsprings of such marriages should be exempted from the levy of estate duty.

Acceptance of his amendment, he declared, would persuade some rich men to encourage inter-communal and inter-caste marriages not for the reasons of social reform, but exclusively from the pecuniary point of view.

Up popped Mr. C. D. Pandey, a great upholder of orthodoxy, and demanded whether Mr. More was willing to marry in a particular community.

The Deputy Speaker pulled up the interjecting member and said such remarks ought not to be made.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, gave Mr. More full "moral" support, but opposed the incorporation of his amendment in the bill. He, however, went a step ahead and suggested that all inter-caste and inter-communal marriages should be subsidized by the State.

The Finance Minister, whom Mr. More accused of "not preaching inter-caste marriage while practising it," politely declined to accept the amendment.

"I hope I will not be misunderstood," was his laconic comment.

Mr. Deshmukh expressed inability to accept the suggestion that the ceiling of Rs. 5,000 proposed in Mr. Gadgil's amendment should be dropped. He said all these amendments meant some sort of a concession to the tax-payers, and at some stage, there should be an end to the concessions.

The House accepted Mr. Gadgil's amendment and rejected the rest. Clauses 10 to 16, relating to certain other aspects of gifts, donations and transfers of interest in property, were passed without much discussion and with some clarificatory official amendments.

When clause 17, relating to properties transferred to a controlled company was taken up, Mr. Tulsidas Kilachand urged that certain matters in this regard which had been left to rules should be incorporated in the bill itself, otherwise it would be tantamount to leaving the controlled companies at the mercy of officials. Mr. Kilachand's amendment was voted down, and an official amendment clarifying the position but not accepting the substance of Mr. Kilachand's demand was passed and the clause as amended was carried.

Clauses 18 and 19 were passed without any discussion.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

Clauses 20 to 29 were passed with a few official amendments which were clarificatory in the nature and without any major controversy.

A new clause '19-A' was added to the bill at the instance of the Finance Minister but this new clause merely embodied some portions of the original clause 17 which were deleted as a result of an official amendment.

In reply to a query by a Communist member, Mr. K. K. Basu, the Finance Minister said that the foreign companies which made more than fifty per cent of their total profits in India would be taxed under this measure and provision to that effect had been made in clause 80 (10).

Thereafter the House adjourned till Monday.

PROPERTY-OWNERS' PLEA TO MINISTER

Lacuna In Rent Bill Pointed Out

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SEVERAL suggestions have been made by Mr. R. C. Rele, Joint Secretary to the Property-Owners' Association, Bombay, in a memorandum submitted by him to Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister for Rehabilitation and Backward Classes, and chairman of the Select Committee to which is referred the Rent Act Amendment Bill, 1953, by the State Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Rele urged that the Select Committee should seriously consider the unanimous recommendation of the Rent Inquiry Committee in the matter of fixing the standard rent of new buildings built after April, 1953.

Mr. Rele further urged that time limit should be prescribed for filing standard rent applications under Section 11 of the Rent Act. According to him, it is a serious lacuna in the Act and requires to be amended.

'UNWARRANTED'

Regarding the new amendment seeking to give power to the tenants to produce bills for repairs which are to be considered as conclusive evidence and binding on the landlords, Mr. Rele says that this provision is an unwarranted departure from the accepted rules of evidence and would work harshly against the property-owners. He fears that this provision is likely to be abused by the tenants. He suggests that the bills should be submitted to a judicial scrutiny in case they are found to be unreasonable and doubtful.

Jobless Youth Goes Mad

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Sept. 5: According to a news item from Montgomery, unemployment has turned a graduate into a lunatic. A youngman, who passed his B.A. some years ago applied for the post of an ordinary clerk. When he heard that a third division matriculate had been appointed for the job he lost his mental balance.

More Sugar Released

NEW DELHI, Sept. 5: The Government of India have released another 1,00,000 tons of sugar for sale in the open market out of the 1952-53 production of all the factories in the country.

CAIRO, (UPI-AFP): Egypt may soon recognize the Communist Government of Albania, said the usually well informed newspaper Al Ahram on Saturday.

Between You And Me

By Me

AFTER Korea, what? Most probably, Kenya and South Africa. But leaders of Western Democracies have drawn up a timetable for Asia, according to which, there will be no peace even after Korean settlement.

According to them, the Chinese military might released from North Korea will give added momentum to Ho Chi-Minh's 'putsch' on Indo-China and batter the French forces which are holding the line between Communism and the Democracies. If Indo-China falls, nothing will stop the onward march of Communism, whose terminus, according to them, is India and Pakistan.

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This view presupposes that the latest offer of freedom and limited sovereignty to the Associated States of Indo-China by the French will not enthuse the Indo-Chinese nationals to fight against Communism. It also means that the Point Four Plan of America and the Colombo Plan of the Commonwealth countries, which are meant to strengthen the Asiatic front, will fall like nine pins before the Communist avalanche. According to them, Asia will become a "Lost Continent" for the Democracies. In spite of the heavy stakes and grave loss that threaten Democracies, the French will not quit Indo-China and British imperialism will stay put in Malaya.

History has shown how countries like India, Pakistan, and Ceylon prize their new won freedom and fight Communism in their own way. If the nationalist forces in Indo-China and Malaya do not line up with the policy of "containment" of Communism and do not fight the Red advance with their might and main, it is because they do not see any hope of 'Liberation' under Western Democracies. They do not want to fight and give new lease of life to the crumbling imperialisms of France and Britain, whom America is aiding with dollars and armaments. Even at this late stage, if America is able to persuade her French and British allies to quit Asia and hand over charge to the nationalist forces, the very face of the freedom struggle in the East will change for the better.

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During the fateful Cripps negotiations, a leader like Pandit Jawaharlal promised to mobilise Indian nationalist forces in full strength, and even raise guerilla band, to stem the tide of Japanese aggression, provided Britain transferred power. Moreover, when Japan occupied Indo-China and the rump of the French power helplessly allowed the Japanese to use Indo-China as a base, the nationalist forces under Ho Chi-Minh went underground and waged a ruthless guerilla war with the Japanese. Imperialists may, for their own purposes, term Ho Chi-Minh as the stooge of Russian and Chinese Communism. But he is not facing the fury of combined imperialisms to sell the pass to Communists. If France quits Indo-China, either with grace or under pressure. Indo-China, under the leadership of Ho Chi-Minh, will develop on the same lines as India and Indonesia and will prove a bulwark of democracy. In their craze for bases and strategic raw materials, the imperialisms are prepared to hold on and will rather lose to the Communists than make friends with nationalism. This is the tragedy of the Anglo-American-cum-French diplomacy in the East.

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The latest developments in UNO where America mobilised her full strength to oust India from her rightful place in the Far East Political Conference will make her lose face with the Asians. India did not gatecrash or manoeuvre for a place in the conference, but put up a clean fight which democracies, with their much vaunted freedom, might emulate. Pandit Nehru has demonstrated to the world, in concept and action, the democratic way of life, but there is no room for democracy, even in Democracies. Mr. Dulles will rather put up with the bullying puppet, Dr. Syngman Rhee, than tolerate a free man like Pt. Nehru. Asia will read more in it than Dulles imagines. The policy of putting up puppets and pitting them against the nationalist forces has been the besetting tragedy of the "containment" policy of America. Asian countries refuse to be stooges of either of the Power Blocs.

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ANOTHER weak link in the line-up of Democracies against Communism is the attitude of the Whites towards colour bar and racial discrimination. Russia has not been very slow in exploiting this weakness to her advantage. Paul Robeson, the great Negro singer, could be a comrade among comrades in Russia, while Ralph Bunche declined to accept a diplomatic post at Washington, because the education of his children would suffer, as Negroes would not be admitted in the Washington school. Former President Truman stood four-square against racial discrimination and President Eisenhower is following the policy of fair and equal treatment to the Negroes. But Dr. Malan is allowed to play the role of a King Kong with the coloured humanity and his "Apartheid" policy is mainly responsible for the upsurge of Mau Mau in Kenya, which is fast spreading to Nyasaland. The Whites of Kenya and Central Africa, under the inspiration of Malanism, were able to bully Britain to yield to the cry of the Central African Federation, which would take away what little rights the coloured population enjoyed.

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It is significant that the United Nations Commission on Racial Discrimination in South Africa was not allowed entry by Dr. Malan and had to conclude its labours in Geneva. Mr. Wardle, a British citizen, who gave evidence before the U. N. Commission, declared that the South African Government's "Apartheid" policy could not continue without outside help, and that support came from the United States and Britain and other countries possessing territories in Africa. These nations, according to him, gave tacit support to the "Apartheid" policy, because they wanted to maintain good economic relations with the Union for gold mining and atomic materials.

Not content with preaching and practising "Apartheid" in South Africa, Dr. Malan has become an apostle of international racism. His open offer of help to the Australian Premier in the event of aggression from India or any of the Asiatic countries may sound Quixotic, but betrays the psychology of White racism in the raw.

Despite the reported request of the Mau Mau chief, Dedan Kemathi, for surrender terms, battalion after battalion of British troops is being despatched for the jungle fight in Kenya. There is a suggestion in Nairobi circles that Gurkha troops should be specially requisitioned as they are well conversant with guerilla tactics and jungle warfare. But Britain will have to think seriously the consequences of sending Gurkha troops to fight the Whiteman's battle against the sons of the soil. There is already a storm over the recruitment of the Gurkhas for the Imperial army and their role in Malaya. If they are sent to help the Kenya Whites who are responsible for the expropriation of lands belonging to Indians as well as Kikuyus, Nepal and India will not stand it; it is bound to lead to complications within the Commonwealth.

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In spite of the boost of the British troops getting the upper hand over the Mau Mau, there are still no signs of the Kikuyus' surrender. On the other hand, the Europeans in Kenya who have joined the Auxiliary Army have become restive because of the prolongation of the Mau Mau war, of which there is no end in sight. They want "business" as usual and are eager to revert to their normal occupation.

The proposal, attributed to the diehard Col. Brogan, that Kenyatta should be released and his services should be utilised to resolve the Mau Mau crisis, though denied by high authorities, is indicative of the war weariness that has come over the Whites. The "Scorched Earth" and "Denial" policies and the liquidation of villages that are suspected to be helping the rebels with food and information have been exalted to the status of a 'blockade', though no starvation deaths have been reported from Kikuyu camp. Templarism has been held as a model for Kenya to copy, but months of Templarism in Malaya, with all its ruthlessness, has not liberated the country from Communists, who are said to be only 5,000 strong.

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What the Whites in Africa gained by the military might of pioneers, they will lose by backing the wrong horse of racism. The Whites have not a keen sense of awareness of the grim issues and the fateful consequences of "Apartheid". When the British quit India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma, only their Raj had gone with them, but their power and prestige in commercial and industrial life remained intact and they are happy to live in the land of their adoption. But if Dr. Malan loses the fight of "Apartheid", and if Mau Mau scores over the Kenya Whites, Africa will become a Dark Continent and a "Lost Continent" to the Whites.

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The disturbing factor, which students of international politics must take note of, is that racism on the offensive is challenging the UN Human Charter and "the worth of human person" enshrined in it. The Mau Mau, with its black magic rites about which a lurid picture is drawn by the Whites, is a boomerang of the "Apartheid" policy. Even before the first sign of Mau Mau's surrender' the Nairobi Whites have approached the Government to ban all future Asian emigration and give facilities to 30,000 continental European emigrants during the next five years to augment the strength of the White personnel. With the proposal to confiscate the lands of Kikuyu rebels, it fulfils the dream of the White man to make Kenya a pucca White colony.

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Thousands of printed leaflets are dropped by aeroplane over thousands of square miles of Kikuyu reserved territory, offering Mau Mau terrorists safety and freedom from prosecution, if they surrender voluntarily to security forces. According to sponsors of this move, this campaign is being launched to counteract the sudden upsurge of rumours among the tribes that India is about to "invade" East Africa and free the oppressed Africans from the White yoke. The rumours have also alleged that Russia is in daily touch with Mau Mau leaders and would support a mass uprising with money and material. Another rumour has it that the Egyptian Government will join hands with the Africans of Kenya to oust the British, the moment the Suez Canal issue is settled. All these rumours are the figments of White imagination about the possible sources of resistance which the "Apartheid" policy will have to encounter.

★

Questions about the activities of the proposed Pan-African Conference in Cairo were raised in the South African Assembly, and Dr. Malan replied that India and Egypt were taking up the cause of the Kikuyus and coloured Africa. According to "Dieburger", a leading pro-Government newspaper in South Africa, "India is trying to end White supremacy in Africa to facilitate her own entry into the continent." India's policy of peace and non-involvement is well-known in international circles, but these lurid stories are meant to strike terror into the mind of the Whites to toe the line with the "Apartheid" policy. The policy of Big Powers, though in tune with the high ideology of the UN about the equality of man and brotherhood of the nations, indirectly gives support to Malanism. The White Australia policy, which bans the entry of Asiatics and imports thousands of White emigrants from Europe, cannot work for peace in Asia. Moreover, the Australian-Dutch conspiracy to keep New Guinea as a White man's preserve and to deprive Indonesia of her legitimate possessions is a subtle manoeuvre to entrench the Whites.

Britain has a plan of developing Africa into a strategic base, in case she is forced to withdraw from the Suez Canal. It is this high strategy that has forced her to yield to the cry of the Whites in Kenya and Central Africa for a federation at the expense of the rights of the indigenous population. The manoeuvre of the rival 'Blocs' for power and position in the Middle East is a sordid story of dollar diplomacy and rouble intrigues and has led to successive 'coups' unparalleled in history. MEDO, Morocco, Egypt and Iran are mere pawns on the chess board of international politics, but the Asians have been clever to see through the game. They are out to stand up and fight for their rights and will no longer play the White man's game. Developments portend that Africa will be the focal point for the next world flare-up. The coloured nations of the world, who outnumber the Whites, are not going to take Malanism lying down. These are ominous portends of the shape of things to come in the atomic era. The fate of peace hangs in the balance.

Indian Music In China

Smti. Hirabai Barodekar charmed Shanghai audience with her lilting tunes.

Smti Jyotsna Bhole, the well-known Marathi actress, rendered stage songs which created a stir among Shanghai audience.

Master Krishnarao Fulambrikar regaled the Chinese with the complexity of "Khyal" and fine array of 'Tans' at a concert in Shanghai.

Don Quixote Still Rides In Spain's Countryside

By EDNA NYQUIST

YOU may be loath to leave Granada as Washington Irving was. On your way to Seville you may remember some of the story of his journey between the cities, and you may remember ..some statements like the following about their guide, because you are going to be reminded constantly of one literary figure everywhere in Spain—Don Quixote.

"Nothing pleased the simple-hearted varlet (Irving's guide) more than to be compared....to the renowned squire of Don Quixote. He was well versed in the history of Don Quixote, and, like most of the common people of Spain, firmly believed it to be a true history."

In Seville you may find a little tile Carvantes glorieta (a tiny square) in the Park of Maria Louisa. There are several such glorietas there, honouring Spanish literary artists. At certain festival times you may sit in one of the tile seats in the Cervantes glorieta and read "Don Quixote," copies of which are kept in little tile niches.

For Cervantes

Among the many reminders of Don Quixote and Cervantes all over Spain, you will find streets in small towns, and even in Madrid, named Cervantes.

In Madrid the short street called Cervantes is on the left side of the Palace Hotel. On this street is the site of the house where Cervantes passed on, marked by a plaque. Very close to this site on the same street is the museum for Cervante's great contemporary Lope de Vega (very much worth seeing). Near this museum, just behind the Palace Hotel is the Spanish State Tourist Department at Medinaceli, 2. If you ask for it, they will give you there the Information Bulletin of the S.S.T.D., No. 6, for July, 1947, in Spanish or English, which contains an article and map on "The Route of Don Quixote."

If you are interested in the route of Don Quixote, you can get buses or trains for Manzanares or Quintanar de la Orden which make convenient centers for visiting some of the places you will wish to see.

Argomosilla de Alba might have been the residence of Don Quixote. The environment is an interesting one to imagine as a starting place for his journey. It is easily available from Manzanares.

Castle Of Dulcinea

Seeing the flat tablelands of La Mancha with its hundreds of vineyards, its white villages, its two-wheeled carts pulled by donkeys or horses jogging over rough stone roads, its peasants not too much spoiled by tourists (even interested in strangers), its many sheep, and sometimes its windmills with huge wings, will make you visualize the adventures of the knight more than you have done before.

You can spend weeks here learning about places of Don Quixote interest; in fact, some people have spent weeks doing just that.

From Quintanar de la Orden you can go to El Taboso, where the castle of Dulcinea, the object of Don Quixote's knightly affections was supposed to have been. You may remember his visits there, and wonder if the children in the village followed him, too, about the narrow streets between spotlessly white buildings. Her house is there for you to see and they will show it to you as a place of some interest. Even her embroidered skirt and other relics are supposed to be in the town hall.

'Desire To Right Wrongs'

On the way back to Quintanar de la Orden you may wish to stop at the Venta de Don Quixote, the Don Quixotte Inn, which he thought was a castle, where he fought the wine skins, and where Sancho was tossed in a blanket. Whether or not this was the place doesn't really matter because it's all fiction anyway. You can think a bit about these places so realistically shown as part of a story, in the midst of dozens of people who will follow you around, smile shyly at you, and listen carefully to all that you say.

Don Quixote was the idealizer, the dreamer, the stumbling seeker for something beyond.

You may doubt his sanity but never his sincerity—there was only a warm desire to right wrongs.

Don Quixote who, today as in Irving's "Tales of the Alhambra," actually lives among the people, may still symbolize Spain. Even in the murals in the new government building in far-away Guatemala City, Don Quixote on his horse Rosinante depicts Spain.

Turgenev in his essay on "Don Quixote and Hamlet" lets us see that Don Quixote did not hesitate to act. His irrepressible, but often mistaken, seeking for the ideal was like the first wavering steps of a child that pull at the heartstrings of the most adamant of spectators.

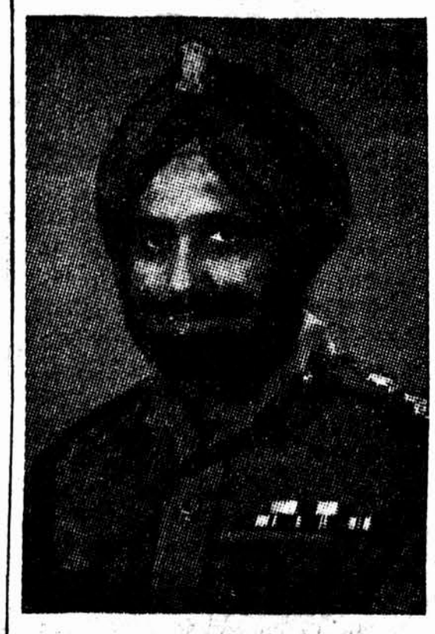
Don Quixote is still riding through Spain. You see signs of his riding in earrings that are delicate works of art on the ears of a woman in rags, you see it in a thousand smiles and warm handshakes from the common people if you will let them smile at you, you'll see it in their wanting to share their fish and bread with you in railway cars crowded with black-shawled women, children, men, and huge baskets.

—'The Christian Science Monitor'.

Onstage

One evening while Josephine Hull was playing a dramatic scene in "Arsenic and Old Lace", the prop telephone started ringing by mistake. Miss Hull went right on talking and the phone kept on ringing. Finally she picked it up, said, "Hello," and then handed it to the actor in the scene with her, remarking innocently, "It's for you."

NEW ASSIGNMENT



Brigadier Pritam Singh Chowdhury, till recently Brigadier-in-charge of Administration, Southern Command, Poona, has been posted as Director, Movements and Quartering, Army Headquarters, New Delhi.

U.S., India And Pakistan

In THE UNITED STATES AND INDIA AND PAKISTAN (Rs. 16) due very shortly from The Oxford University Press, Professor W. Norman Brown describes the division of the Indian subcontinent into the two nations of India and Pakistan, outlines their principal achievements, analyses the new Indian Constitution, and describes the parties: his account of the Communist Party is unusually comprehensive. He considers the domestic problems of education, language, press, and above all those of population and production. He also discusses the foreign relations of India and Pakistan with the British Commonwealth, with other nations in Asia including China, with Russia, and with the United States. This book shows how and why the United States must help India and Pakistan work toward an eventual solution of all these problems.

The author has been Professor of Sanskrit at the University of Pennsylvania since 1926. He has visited India six times and was for a time Professor of English in the Prince of Wales College in Jammu. He has met and talked with most of the present Government leaders in both India and Pakistan, and has written widely of the Indian subcontinent.

THEY TRIED TO ERASE ALLIED P.O.W.s FROM *RANKS OF THE LIVING*

By Sgt Eugene P. Rousch

SGT Eugene P. Rousch of Baltimore, Maryland, dramatically tells beiow how the Communists took all items of identification from prison camp victims, apparently in an effort to cover up their crimes.

THE Communists tried to erase us from the ranks of the living.

I thought the Chinese soldiers who captured us did not know any better when they took all our identification from us just to keep as souvenirs, like the way they went for the chains that held the dog-tags around our necks.

Now I'm convinced they deliberately tried to erase us from all memory and all record.

And they succeeded with about a thousand guys whose bodies are buried in "Boot Hill" at Camp One in North Korea.

We had a rough time of it just after we were captured.

They took everything, from first aid packets to handkerchiefs.

They said they needed the stuff for their own wounded.

I was hit three times and I never received any medical treatment from the Chinese.

TOES CUT OFF

It was damn cold and the guys with frozen toes had them cut off without any anaesthetic.

We were kept in a temporary camp about 30 miles from Chosen Reservoir until we were moved in January to Kanggye and then to Camp One in April.

But it was no go for a lot of good guys who just could not stand sickness and starvation. They just lay down and died.

I helped bury my buddies in shallow holes because I was too weak to dig deeper graves.

Some of them were not even covered over. I was too weak to do even that.

I know there are 800 graves on Boot Hill behind Camp 1. Some of the graves hold more than one body.

Everytime a man died we told the Chinese his name and where he came from, if we knew. But they never cared.

And when we wrote down the names of the dead for our own record, the Chinese would hold spot shakedown inspections and take away every sheet of paper we carried with the names of our dead buddies and even the names of the living.

INDOCTRINATION

They tried to exterminate us. They almost succeeded. They just killed us with neglect. And then they tried indoctrination telling us how well we were treated.

They were stupid. A lot of us went along with the petty things and attended the lectures and even signed some letters.

We had to. This was one way we continued to live.

They gave us tests on Communism and capitalism with questions like "What causes and what is an economic crisis?"

And we gave them the answers they wanted to hear.

But some of the guys fell for the indoctrination.

I think most of them will snap out of it once they get home.

It Is Not Wet Paint

ATLANTA, (INS).

IF your last home paint job turned into cracks, peelings and bubbles on the wall almost before you were finished, turn an ear to a lady who can help you.

She is Paulin Gordon, North Carolina State College Specialist in housing and furnishing. And her advice is to give careful attention to proper surface preparation before you start wielding the brush.

Miss Gordon estimates that about 95 per cent of paint failures can be attributed to inadequate preparation and stresses:

"The most important step in painting is the preparation of the walls so that the paint will have a solid foundation."

"Paint will not stick to grease or moisture," she says. "Since dirty walls usually contain greasy soot, they should be washed with a mild soap and water and rinsed with one quarter of vinegar in one gallon of water."

A trisodium phosphate solution also may be used to clean the surface to be painted.

"Dust must be removed as it will form lumps," Miss Gordon advises. "Fly specks should be washed, and if necessary, they should be sanded down."

Paint or enamel will not adhere well to a slick enamel surface, either. Miss Gordon advises cutting the gloss with a commercial preparation, a cupful of soda to a gallon of water and rinse with vinegar, or sand with fine sand paper.

The specialist warns that dark woodwork paints may "bleed." To prevent this, use a varnish remover and then paint with an aluminium paint or shellac.

All cracks in plaster should be filled carefully before painting. Miss Gordon suggests that small cracks be cut into the shape of an inverted "V" and filled with a spackling compound. Large places should be patched with patching plaster. Also, old calsomine paint should be removed before painting. A solution of household ammonia or a steel brush will do the trick.

ROLE OF VITAMINS IN KEEPING GOOD HEALTH

VITAMINS are substances present in fresh, natural food stuffs, which are essential for health and well-being. They are present in food materials in very minute quantities, and the body also needs them only in very minute quantities.

For example, cod liver oil, although one of the richest natural sources of Vitamin D, contains only one part in 4,00,000 of that vitamin. But the body cannot afford to go without vitamins in spite of the fact that it only needs infinitesimal quantities of them.

The number of different vitamins recently proved to be essential to growth is so great that only doctors can remember their names. But the most important of them are vitamins A, C, D, and the B group.

Vitamin A deficiency is one of the factors responsible for a large number of cases of deficiency diseases in India. It is present in butter and ghee, whole milk, curds, egg yolk, liver, fish etc. Prolonged heating of ghee in an open pan destroys the vitamin. The richest known natural source of vitamin A is the liver oil of certain fish like cod, halibut, shark and some Indian fish. The easiest and cheapest way of ensuring a sufficiency of vitamin A is to increase the intake of green leaf vegetables. Three ounces a day of the common leafy vegetables will furnish an adult's requirements. Mango, papaya, tomato, carrots, green and yellow fruits and vegetables are rich sources of carotene which is transformed into vitamin A in the body.

The B group includes several vitamins. The lack of one of them, called thiamine, causes Beriberi, in which there is partial or complete paralysis of the limbs due to degeneration of the nerves, often accompanied by weakness of heart muscle, leading to heart failure. The richest sources of thiamine among ordinary foods are unmilled cereals, pulses and nuts, particularly groundnut. Diets based on whole wheat, any of the millets, raw home pounded rice or par-boiled rice, usually supply thiamine in sufficient amount. The lack of the other vitamins of B group causes such diseases as soreness of the angles of the mouth and the tongue, eye diseases etc.

Vitamin C deficiency adds to bleeding gums and retards wound healing, while prolonged deficiency ends up in the disease known as scurvy, the symptoms of which are sore gums, painful joints and haemorrhages. The vitamin is usually found in fresh fruits and vegetables, particularly the green leafy varieties which contain this vitamin in abundance. But stale vegetables rapidly lose their vitamin C content. Pulses and cereals in the dry state do not contain the vitamin, but it is formed when they are allowed to sprout.

There is one very cheap and common fruit, namely amla or Nellikai which is one of the richest natural sources of vitamin C. The fresh juice contains nearly twenty times as much vitamin C as orange juice and a single fruit is equivalent in vitamin C content to one or two organges.

Vitamin D deficiency causes rickets and deformities of the bones. It is found in liver and liver oils, egg yolk and in milk and ghee obtained from animals fed on green pastures and exposed to sunlight. Hence these deformities are apt to occur in infants living in dark houses and women who observe purdah. Often the cheapest way of obtaining this vitamin is by exposure of the body to sunlight.

Filmland Fables

When a Hollywood studio requested the Texas Chamber of Commerce to supply it with a small map of that state, dated 1850, a large map, eight by six feet, was sent on, with the notation: "There are no SMALL maps of Texas."

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

Spectre Of Unemployment Haunts Delhi

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX CANNOT STEM SPATE FROM 'VARSITIES

DELHI has been having its great debate on unemployment.

Last spring the Government of India woke up with a jerk to discover the spectre of unemployment, which has been haunting it ever since.

In the month of May, the 126 Employment Exchanges indicated that there were as many as 466,228 applicants on its live register as compared to 366,595 in May, 1952, or an increase of 99,627 in one year.

Following figures on the Live Register should be read with interest:—

	Industrial supervisory services.	Skilled & semi-skilled services.	Clerical services.	Educational services.	Domestic services.	Unskilled services.
May 1952	3,902	43,873	102,013	6,400	12,952	174,224
May 1953	3,860	44,727	128,548	10,392	15,488	232,403
	(—)42	(+)854	(+)26,535	(+)3,992	(+)2,476	(+)58,179

It will be seen that, according to Employment Exchange returns, biggest unemployment is amongst unskilled workers, followed by clerks. On the other hand, unemployment amongst industrial supervisory services has gone down and amongst skilled and unskilled workers is negligible. In the statewise figures, unemployment was highest in Madras State, followed by Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

FROM 'VARSITIES

Following figures of passes should also be read with interest:—

Examination	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52 (estimates)
Matriculation	1,16,680	1,62,530	1,90,960	2,49,747	2,70,000
Intermediate	39,840	49,972	59,081	72,471	78,000
Graduates	20,766	24,344	28,313	32,754	35,000
Graduates in Professional subjects	10,364	15,419	13,756	18,583	19,000

It is obvious that the returns of Employment Exchanges are incomplete and do not reflect the extent of unemployment prevailing in India.

What has the Government of India done to meet the situation? The Union Education Ministry has announced a plan to employ 80,000 teachers in rural schools.

Taking the Employment Exchange returns as the basis, the greatest need for relief is for the unskilled workers, whose staying power is the lowest.

They being the underdogs, the Education Ministry has left them to stew in their own juice. Its plan may provide employment for 128,548 clerks, and 10,392 educational servicemen. This raises an interesting question. Firstly, the clerks will have to be trained to become teachers. Secondly, will they agree to live and serve in the countryside. The past experience, if it were to be a guide, is not encouraging. There are medical practitioners, who prefer to live on their scanty earnings in the cities rather than to earn a higher income in the villages. Then again, even literacy has driven people from the countryside to the cities. The issue of unemployment is inter-linked with the mobility of labour.

The report of the Secondary Education Committee was also published during the week. As could be expected, it laid considerable emphasis on the reorganisation of secondary education.

Memories, more particularly in the Education Ministry, are short. Eighteen years ago, in 1935, the Sapru Committee on unemployment in Uttar Pradesh had made its report. It had also recommended a complete overhaul of the system of education, not only secondary but also of Primary and University education. It is not known how many officials in the Government of India have seen that report. Much of the misery amongst the masses might have been avoided had the recommendations of that report been implemented in time.

The issue of unemployment shall remain, so long as the system of education is not overhauled. This the Union Ministry of Education has neither the will nor the capacity to do.

There is yet another aspect of this problem. Following the recommendations of the Bhore Committee, the Government abolished the system of licentiates in medicine. The result today is that while dispensaries in the villages are starving for want of qualified medical men, the able-bodied men are starving because of unemployment.

It may be added that so far as the Central Government is concerned, it has increased the volume of employment in recent months.

In twelve months, ending March, the employment under the Central Government, excluding Railways has increased by 29,208.

Further increases have been made since then. To add to taxpayer's burden, the Planning Commission has advised the Central Ministries to notify its shortages in man-power. **Long live the Nasik Printing Press.**

The problem, even on short term basis, is beyond the financial resources of any Government in Asia. The problem is complicated because the Government is trying to regulate the outflow from a cistern without controlling the inflow into it. Firstly, so long as every Hindu believes that a son was the sole passport to heaven, there can be no solution of the problem. In India, even the beggars marry. It is not yet known what effect Prohibition had on the multiplicity of numbers in this country. On top, there are Union Ministers who solemnly oppose the sterilisation of even the unfit, the cripple and the diseased. Any effective long-term solution will have to device methods for birth control and regulation of marriages. Overhaul of education and a ban on the drift to the universities are also overdue.

Then again, the Government shall have to decide whether it wants rapid industrialisation of India with all the modern labour—saving devices and a fair measure of unemployment or village economy with full employment. The mixed economy of modern and village industries and the policy of drift cannot solve the problem.

The case of Vanaspati should illustrate the pont. On the one side, there are plans to expand the Vanaspati incorporated in the Five-Year Plan. On the other side, tears are shed on the decay of village ghanis. Same is true of cotton mill industry and handicraft. The protagonists of handicrafts and Khadi often forget the price factor. It is not generally realised how much a good Khadi sari costs as compared to the mill-made sari of the same quality.

IMPORT TRADE

Suggestions have been made to stop imports in order to solve unemployment. First issue is that it will throw out of employment thousands of men who are engaged in the import trade of India. Secondly, international trade is a type of barter where imports are paid by exports. Reduction in food imports, will increase the availability of foreign exchange. What will India do with all the foreign exchange, if imports were stopped? One answer by the protagonists of no imports will be that all the foreign exchange would be used to import industrial raw materials and capital goods. They however, will not be needed, if India goes back to village crafts. Under Gandhian ideology Sir Shri Ram's Usha Sewing Machine will not be needed, because it is a labour-saving device.

It will be thus seen how complicated the problem is.

IRAN MAKES HISTORY IN 86 HOURS

(Continued from Page 10 Col. 5)

expressing their joy by firing in the air.

A friend of mine brought his car and we left for seeing more of the things. But when we reached the Radio Station, a mob stopped our car. One of the crowd-people came forward and said threateningly: "Put the headlights on to join our rejoicings in favour of the Shah. Let me fix one photograph of the dear Shah and let the painter write 'Long Live the Shah' on your car." We obeyed and while returning we saw every vehicle was burning its headlights and carrying the Shah's photo and the prayer for his long life. In fact none of them was allowed to move further, if it did not carry on it what was desired by the mobs.

By night, a festival of lights began by the whole of Teheran and none of those vast number of demonstrators who marched two days earlier for Dr. Mossadeq was to be seen.

When the clouds of the battle (in which over 2,000 persons were killed or injured in Teheran alone) lifted, somebody revealed dramatically that the disturbances had begun after about 1,000 Faqirs marched out the Royal Poor House in protest against the departure of the Shah and shouting: "We will not eat anything unless the Shah return to this land." They were joined in the fasting by thousands of the disarmed Imperial Guards.

Was this upheaval a proof of the Shah's popularity or did it happen out of the endless economic discontent among all classes of the people due to oil deadlock or was it only a military feat out of sheer revenge? Nobody could at the time being give any rational explanation to any of these questions. But observers noted that before flying out of Persia, the Shah acted most effectively in his fight against Mossadeq by appointing General Zahidi as the Premier and thus leaving behind him a strong nucleus for a forceful party in his favour on whom he correctly depended for organising an extensive revolt against the old Premier.

Heavily armed troops, truckloads of Gendarmerie and Sherman tanks continue to move and occupy every strategic place. New military and civil appointments are being made to ensure security of the new Government. Dr. Mossadeq has escaped mysteriously. And some people say even Fatemi's murder might have been intentionally rumoured by his men to save him. The role of certain tribes of Persia is not yet clear. No exact reports are available as to the situation in the provinces and the countryside. Things happen in this country with such a suddenness and swiftness that nothing could be rightly predicted

AIRBORNE INVASION

This impressionistic painting, by Chilean artist Martinez Tavera, shows hypothetical results ensuing from a Martian attack on Santiago. Producer George Pal portrays just such a horrifying catastrophe in the Paramount thriller "The War of the Worlds".

Paramount Art Contest

WHEN "The War of the Worlds" was in production, Paramount's Home Office became interested in one particular aspect of the film This was the depiction of the "war" in the various parts of the world. Scenes from the film depicted action taking place in various world capitals and larger cities, including India's capital and Agra where the Taj Mahal was shown in ruins.

Paramounteers throughout the world were asked to produce sketches by artists in their territory showing this imaginary War and this resulted in some excellent result. Some of the finest results were then photographed and sent to all Paramount offices throughout the globe.

When tackling the problem in this country Paramount hit upon the idea of having a contest for artists with a suitable prize for each of the best entries. A sum of Rs. 500/- is offered as first prize on condition that the age limit is restricted to persons under 18 years old, thus helping art students and youngsters interested in art to enter without fear of professional opposition. The contest is on an all India basis.

In "The War of the Worlds" you will see the Men from Mars attacking various cities of the Earth and reducing them to ruins. You are invited to submit your impressions of such a war as it takes place in some Indian city showing historic landmarks such as the Taj Mahal, the Kutub Minar, the Red Fort, the Howrah Bridge, etc.

Your impressions may be in full colour, or in black and white, in ink, pencil, crayon or any medium which suits you. Mark your entry "Paramount Art Contest" —"War of the Worlds".

The contest is open to Art students and persons under the age of 18 years only. Address entries to Box 623, Bombay.

TEN COMPLIMENTARY PRIZES—A pass for two persons to see a Paramount film plus two portraits of your favourite Paramount stars.

THE MEN FROM MARS

Australian artist George Lawrence gives his impression of Sydney harbour attack by Martian spacement. The actual scene is vividly depicted in Paramount's early terrifying film "The War of the Worlds" produced by George Pal.

NEW AIDE TO NAVY
U.S. To Launch A-Submarine By Next Year

By Darrell Garwood

WASHINGTON, (INS).

CAPT. H. G. RICKOVER declared that history's first "practical atoomic power" has been achieved in the prototype engine designed for the navy's first nuclear submarine.

The father of the atomic "sub"-programme said that since March 31, the great engine, built at Arco, Idaho, has been turning "Quantities of power sufficient for a practical purpose."

Although the purpose in this case is to drive a submarine, Rickover said 75 to 80 per cent of the information obtained in the secret project will be useful in harnessing the atom's might to man's everyday pursuits.

The Navy captain, confirmed for promotion to Rear Admiral, said in an interview that the engine's achievement is the third major step toward abundant power from the atom.

The first two history-making steps were the discovery of fission in Germany in 1939, and the completion of the first chain-reacting pile in Chicago in 1942.

Pressurised Water

The engine, by far the most powerful ever built for a submarine, was developed in co-operation by Argonne National Laboratory and Westinghouse Corporation.

It rests in a "land-based" duplicate of a submarine hull under construction at Groton, Connecticut and turns pressurized water into steam that can either drive a propeller shaft directly or generate electricity.

The Atomic Energy Commission has two other "reactors" or "furnaces" that are generating electricity, but the quantities in these cases have been labelled experimental and insufficient for practical use.

Rickover is prevented by security regulations from giving detailed information, but in the interview he used a blackboard to draw a rough model of the atomic submarine's interior and explain the main problems.

Altogether, he said, the technical requirements of an atomic reactor—or engine—are presently so great that it is almost like building, on a large scale, a very fine swiss watch.

He hopes by continuing research and development to improve naval reactors and make them more rugged and reliable and less expensive.

Rickover had three main points to make during the interview.

Asked how the atomic engine had been built so rapidly, he said the principal reasons were these:

1. "We had a definite goal."
2. "We had a single group working on this project alone, with no 'liaison' and no division of authority."
3. "The Atomic Energy Commission provided us with ample funds and facilities."

Rickover's civilian clothes, which he habitually wears, illustrated his second point. He is director of the navy's Nuclear Power Division but also is head of the AEC's Naval Reactor Branch, a job that might ordinarily have gone to a civilian.

Rickover said: "It was recognized early that an atomic engine would burn no oxygen, could operate indefinitely underwater, and therefore would be especially important for a submarine. This gave us our goal and justified the expense."

The submarine, designated the USS Nautilus and slated to be launched next year, is known in Rickover's shop as the "Kitty Hawk Model", in recognition that better types will be developed later. The model name is derived from the Wright Brothers' first airplane.

At 20,000 horsepower, it could travel full speed submerged for seven or eight days and nights while burning a pound of atomic fuel.

Rickover flatly refuses to make any predictions about an atomic age. But he believes atomic energy is basically simple—easier to explain than electricity.

NEW MODEL KERR: Gorgeous Deborah Kerr is seen as a new movie personality in her starring role as the captain's sexy wife in Columbia's movie version of James Jone's best selling novel, "From Here to Eternity."

AFRICAN IMPASSE

IT is no exaggeration to say that Africa of today is seething with demands for racial equality, heard from Egypt to the Cape. While outbreaks of aggressive violence have been limited to the Kenya Colony of the British — where the Mau Mau terror has gained the attention of the world — the rest of Africa is sullen and resentful, and perhaps will be angry and defiant tomorrow.

For the Africans are warriors who only in the past fifty years have laid down their spears against the white man. These Africans, black and brown, number some 175 million people, ruled over at present by about five million whites. Since the two world wars of this century, the Africans know that the white men quarrel among themselves, and can be defeated.

WHITE-BLACK CONFLICT

So far the conflict between whites and blacks has been an unequal one, with all the advantages save that of numbers on the side of the whites. Parallels may be drawn between the conquest of Africa from the Africans and the conquest of North America—and South America—from the Indians, but there are major differences to be noted. In the first place, so far as the Indians of North America are concerned, the "native" resited by trying to preserve their ancestral tribal culture from the inroads of white civilization. They did not want to adapt and learn the white man's ways, for which they had very little respect. Very few American Indians even attempted to become like white men. They have prepared to die out, or to live in relative isolation on reservations, patiently enduring a fate which they say and see no way to alter.

The outlook of the Africans is not the same. Stuart Cloete, author of "The Turning Wheels", a celebrated South African (white), records a conversation with an African:

"Master," the native said, "what would you do if they told you to take your trousers off?"

I said I would refuse. I did not ask who they were. "Ja baas," he said. "Yes, boss, but that is what they want us to do now. Our fathers wore no trousers. They wore monkey's tails and skins about their bellies, and plumes of ostrich in their hair. They had assagais (spears) in their hands and were free. The white man came and he was stronger than we and defeated us in battle. We admired the white man. He said, 'Wear trousers.' He said, 'Wear a shirt and a coat and a hat and be like us.' And we did. He said 'Before you can walk you must stand, before you can run you must walk.' And we believed him. We believed that one day—not tomorrow, but one day—he would think of us as men. And now, master, he tells us to take our trousers off."

The African, in short, would like to learn the white man's ways but he is prevented by racial orrogance and fear on the part of the white minority. The white rulers are willing to allow some education to the Africans, because the white industrialists, in South Africa principally the mine-owners, need the Africans for labour. But they want that education be limited to bare literacy.

Yet as Cloete points out. "If a man can read the instructions for servicing a tractor, he can also read the "Communist Manifesto". If he can write he can communicate with his fellows and organize."

Alan Paton, author of "Cry, The Beloved Country", and Stuart Cloete, author of "The Turning Wheels", both liberal and South Africans—in this article bemoan the racist policy of the whites in Africa.

BARBARIC PRACTICES

It is difficult and perhaps hazardous to draw comparisons between cultures. But it seems reasonable to suggest that while the American Indians may have been right in maintaining a consistent contempt for the white man's way of life, the Africans may have been just as right in admiring the white man's ways. While sociologists have taken a special interest in the tribal life of the Indians, finding much to make them say that the Indians knew secrets of social harmony which have been lost or withheld from their white conquerors, we know of no sociologists who have written so admiringly of African tribal existence. Cloete reminds us of the barbarism of Africa:

"Only a hundred years ago T'chaka caused 6,000 of his people to be killed when his beloved mother died, so that the Zulu nation should weep with him. He caused the gall bladders to be ripped from thousands of living calves so that the cattle should bellow in their agony. T'chaka was a good son he loved his mother. Everyone must cry."

But white fear of the African has caused the latter to be instructed on only the ugliest aspects of white civilization. When the Bantu tribesmen return home from their stint of labour in the mines or in the towns, they have strange impressions to relate:

"These men tell tales of injustice, some true, some false, but all believed, and a cold war between the white man and the black man is being fostered by this agent provocateur. He tells the villagers that they have been forced into reserves which cannot supply them with food so that they must come out and go to work for the white man. He tells them that democracy is a lie. That Chistianity is a lie. That the white man cannot get along without them. (He does not tell them that they cannot get along without the white man). He tells them that Africa is for the Africans, that they must drive the white man into the sea from which he came. He shows them such means of sabotage as fires and the poisoning and maiming of stock.

"It must be remembered that we are not dealing with American Negroes who think as white men do. These Africans are the sons and grandsons of primitive warriors. They are pastoralists whose pasteures have been taken from them, and their cattle are significant to them in a way few white men understand. Their herds are of psychic significance, and are sacrified to appease the spirits of their ancestors. These are the things that lie behind such outbreaks as the Mau Mau in Kenya and the troubles in the industrial areas of the Union. Without religion, without hereditary leaders, without possessions or masters, they are developing into a black proletariat which can only be dominated by force. But for how long?"

INTOLERABLE INSULT

The key to it all lies in satisfying the hope expressed by the native with whom Cloete spoke—the hope that the white men would come to think of the Africans as men. Thus it is not a matter of money, although money might help. It is not a matter of anything except the deep determination found in all human beings to stand equal with all OTHERS in the ranks of a common humanity. This is what the white men, with some few exceptions, have denied the black men. And this is the one intolerable insult and psychological mutilation which can only end in the dehumanization of both black and white.

What is needed, then, is a change in basic attitude of man toward man. Alan Paton, author of "Cry, The Beloved Country", discussing the recent elections in South Africa, which brought new strength to Malan's Nationalist government, says:

"Our only hope for an aversion of the tragedy that threatens us all is that sufficient numbers of Africaner Nationalists should come to their senses and see the ideal of white supremacy for the madness that it is.

"Is there such a hope? I do not know—but at the moment it does not look as if there is or can be." Copyright, Manas.—(INFS.)

"Kaiser-e-Hind" Annual

The "Kaiser-e-Hind", Bombay's popular bilingual weekly, has published the Parsi New Year number. It contains a wide range of subjects which denote proficiency and expert knowledge on the part of those who handle them, providing ideal reading, to Gujerati and English readers. Two Ministers contribute, representing the official view. Hon Shri Jagjivan Ram writes on 'Co-operative farming by tillers themselves', and Rajkumari Amrit Kaur dwells on her pet theme of health, in an article captioned 'Building a Healthier India.' The editor, Mr. Jal E. Heerjibehedin, in his annual stock-taking indulges in some bitter truths. He sums up: 'Deterioration in spite of sufficient resources; superfluous committees quantitatively measures, vast proportion of trusts and trustees equally intensifying Parsi poverty; utter lack of co-ordination; planning before pooling....

'DNYAN WARDHAK'

The 81st annual number of the 'Dnyan Wardhak' is also published, at the popular price of annas eight. The fact that this journal still survives, when many of its erstwhile contemporaries have become extinct shows that under the editorship of Mr. K. N. Polishwala, whose motto is propagation of wholesome reading first and foremost, it continues to thrive. It is published from Davar House, 199 Hornby Road, Bombay.

WorldRecord Smasher!

"IN the thirty years I have headed production at Columbia Studios," reads a recent statement in the New York Times by Mr. Harry Cohn, President of Columbia Pictures Corporation, "we have turned out many noteworthy pictures.

To single out just a few: IT HAPPENED ONE NIGHT, LOST HORIZON, THE JOLSON STORY and BORN YESTERDAY. In all those years, I have not once come to you, the movie-going public, and said, 'I urge you see this picture."

"It is with no reservations, therefore, that I now say, 'I urge you to see FROM HERE TO ETERNITY."

In the wake of this announcement now comes the news of the sensational success of FROM HERE TO ETERNITY when it recently opened at the Capitol Theatre, New York. It not only set an all-time opening day high record in the 34-year history of the Capitol Theatre, but also created in the opening week a new world record for any straight movie house in the history of the American Movie Industry, grossing over five lakhs of rupees in the first week.

Based on James Jones' spectacular best-seller FROM HERE TO ETERNITY stars Burt Lancaster, Montgomery Clift, Deborah Kerr, Frank Sinatra and Donna Reed, and was unanimously acclaimed by the U. S. Press as one of the greatest pictures ever flashed on the screen. The film was directed by Fred Zinnemann of HIGH NOON fame.

talking of BOOKS

TRADE CYCLES AND SOCIAL OUTPUT

MONETERY THEORY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE TRADE CYCLE by V. Y. Kolhatkar. Published by Good Companions, Barooa. Price Rs. 9 as. 4. Pages 302.

One will welcome Prof. Kolhatkar's work on monetary theory with special reference to the Trade Cycle. The book for the most part represents a critical analysis of classical and modern economic thought on monetary theory and the trade cycle, but in the elucidation of even complex economic phenomena, there is a definite attempt at original thinking. A member of Baroda University's Faculty of Commerce with a Master's degree in economics from that Mecca of economists—London University—Prof. Kolhatkar brings expert knowledge to bear on his analysis of economic theory.

After the initial chapters on the nature and origin of money, the different monetary systems—Bimetallism, the Gold Standard and the Exchange Standard—and the banking structure, the author examines the theory of the value of money which upto fairly recent times has occupied pride of place in traditional monetary theory. The author treats in detail the different theories of the value of money—the cost of production theory, the Marshallian demand and supply analysis, Fisher's Quantity Theory of Money, the Cash Balances Theory as expounded by Pigou and Robertson, Hawtrey's Income and Expenditure Theory, and finally the Keynesian Treatise on Employment, Interest and Money.

However, Prof. Kolhatkar's main interest is in the trade cycle and in the cyclic fluctuations in social output that characterize the economic life of a modern community. Here he is straight in line with recent monetary analysis which has dethroned the theory of the value of money from its pride of place and has concerned itself with problems of more practical significance, such as the world phenomenon of mass unemployment engendered by the trade cycle. The boom years of World War I followed by widespread unemployment and the great economic depression of the 30s has caused a wealth of economic literature to emerge on this topic during the last thirty years or so, and the author makes a very painstaking analysis of it all. His treatment of the trade cycle is both authoritative and exhaustive and I would unequivocally recommend it to all students of advanced monetary theory.

The last couple of chapters examine international monetary relations and problems of monetary management, and here the work is recent enough to go into questions of Exchange Control, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank of Reconstruction and Development, and the anti-inflationary measures that are becoming necessary all over the world as a result of the malaise of post-war inflation.

Prof. Kolhatkar writes with the balanced impartiality and analytical objectivity of the trained economist, even though it is his conviction that "there is no monetary cure for the contraditions from which capitalism suffers....capitalism is now transformed into a disease which has itself to be cured." One wonders whether these are not strong views and whether one can discard capitalism until its supposedly economic counterpart—Communism — remains an economic chimera and a political myth. One agrees that in the past mass unemployment and mass exploitation have been features of capitalist economy; but the economic ideal, Mr. Kolhatkar, should be the remedying of these defects rather than the abolition of a system which has done so much to raise standard of life during the last two centuries!

A defect this work suffers from is lack of clarity in the explanation of certain economic theories. Thus personally I found the original of parts of Irving Fisher's Quantity Theory of Money easier to grasp than the author's explanations of it. Again, a bibliography and an index have been listed in the contents as a part of the book, but I cannot find them anywhere in my copy of the work!

One Fault

An 18-year-old college freshman essayed the role of a middle-aged actor on the Philip Morris Playhouse, and veteran actress Betty Garde was asked what she thought of his performance.

"He had only one fault," she said, "and I wish to heaven I had it.... He was too young!"

QUITE A TASK

—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat*

LECTURES ON INDIAN CONSTITUTION

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION by Sir Ivor Jennings, Q. C. Published by the Oxford University Press. Price Rs. 4. Pages 86.

The Indian Constitution is just four years old, but already it has provoked a spate of commentary and the latest to enter the lists is the eminent British constitutional lawyer and Queen's Counsel, Sir Ivor Jennings, presently Vice-Chancellor of Ceylon University. "Some Characteristics of the Indian Constitution" contains the text, in expanded form, of three lectures delivered by Sir Ivor at Madras University under the Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer Endowment.

The Indian Constitution is the longest written Constitution in the world and the author feels that it is far too long and rigid, for in addition to a somewhat complicated procedure of amendment, it is so detailed and covers so vast a field of law that the problem of constitutional validity must often arise and in a country like India, where litigation is of the major industries, this can be the deathknell of the Constitution. Another characterstic of rigidity is that there are very few provisions which allow alteration by a simple majority.

Again he starts with the general proposition that nobody would have a federal constitution if he could possibly avoid it, and he feels that the Indian Constitution suffers in so far as it adds the complications of federalism to the confusion of a Bill of Rights, patricularly federalism which has the Government of India Act of 1935 as its precedent and predecessor. To quote him, "the problem of nullity is inevitable under a federal constitution; it is necessarily more acute under a federal constitution which contains a Bill of Rights."

While one appreciates the validity of these arguments, I cannot help feeling that much of Sir Ivor's criticism is made with the British analogy in mind. Under British conditions of homogeneity the length, the rigidity, the federalism and the Bill of Rights of the Indian Constitution might be anachronism, but in the heterogeneity of race, culture, language and religion that is India, they would all be necessary—necessary evils, maybe, if Sir Ivor prefers it that way. And it is this cardinal factor of heterogeneity that probably influenced the framers of the Constitution.

For the rest it is really refreshing to hear what a constitutional lawyer thinks of our Constitution. The author's comments are always pungent and lucid and bear the hallmark of the brilliant university lecturer: "to make people argue, for by argument they reach understanding." If he appears unduly critical it is because of the impossibility of dealing with such a vast subject as the Indian Constitution in the course of three lectures. Hence out of necessity he has picked out for discussion those aspects of it that seem most susceptible of criticism.

His final conclusion is that "the Constituent Assembly has given India a machine that ought to work", and that "it is based upon the experience of a people who, whatever their other defects may be, do know how to govern themselves....A constitution works best when it discourages constitutional lawyers from breeding."

P.D.

STUDIES IN RURAL ECONOMY

STUDIES IN RURAL ECONOMY by R. V. Rao. Published by Orient Longman's, Bombay. Price Rs. 5 as 4. Pages 256.

"Studies In Rural Economy" by R. V. Rao discusses several problems of vital interest to India's Rural Economy such as population and planning, rural credit, agrarian reforms, cottage industries and subdivision and fragmentation of land, from the viewpoint of the trained economist and statistical analyst.

While there can be no doubt that the author has taken considerable pains over the work and has done a lot or original research to bring his material completely up-to-date, studies in Rural Economy of this type are becoming too hackneyed to be of more than passing interest to anybody other than a serious student of agricultural economics. For the rest, the publisher's blurb says that "the treatment is throughout simple and lucid....the author not only analyses critically....but also provides a new and suggestive approach towards their effective and successful solution." And nothing can be more satisfactory for all parties concerned than to take an author at his publisher's word!

P.D.

EDNA NYQUIST, a former teacher of European literature at Illinois State Normal University, while on an extensive trip to Europe, visited the homes of some of the world's greatest literary figures. In intimate style, she tells of her experiences in this article.

Visit To

Count Of Monte Christo's Island

BY EDNA NYQUIST

SOME sea ports are just noisy cities, but some smell of the sea, and have the sound and feel of the sea. Marseille is one of them, and if you want a glimpse of a beautiful harbour with mountains to one side you can do no better than to go down to the Vieux Port in Marseille and take a boat to the Chateau d'If. Boats will be lined up at the port, and sailors with brown, leathery skins will be standing before each of the boats shouting. "Chateau d'If, bateau au Chateau d'If," and beckoning to the strollers in hopes of finding prospective customers.

You will see picturesque boats in the harbour, the cathedral, and various fortresses as you go out in one of the boats, and finally behind you, the city with red roofs lying against a white rock background.

You will see on an island the Chateau d'If, made famous by Dumas in his novel, "The Count of Monte Cristo." You can even see the wall which Dante, the hero, was supposed to have dug into to communicate with the next prison cell and thus to find his freedom.

TO TARASCON

From Marseille you can take a train a few miles north to Tarascon, which can be your centre for seeing several places of literary interest.

Perhaps the people of Tarascon do not wish the name of their town to be associated with Daudet's "Tartarin of Tarascon", that amusing story of the irrepressible teller of tall tales but Tarascon was close to Nimes where Daudet was born, and he was always interested in the region.

After Daudet was already famous as a writer he bought one of the old mills in the neighbourhood with the idea of collecting stories of the region from there. Now that old mill is a museum and you can take a taxi from Tarascon to the mill on the top of a hill in the midst of olive trees and vineyards, close to the village of Fontvieille. You will see there various mementoes of Daudet, but you will be very likely to be impressed most by this attempt of a literary artist to seek the quiet of a familiar countryside where he can let the thoughts he wishes to write come to him gently.

'THE OLD MILL'

You will remember again and again "Le Secret de Maitre Cornille," the first story in Daudet's "Letters from an Old Mill." Maitre Cornille, you recall, bravely pretended that his mill was still a paying business when all the other mills in the neighbourhood were closed because the flour could be so much more easily ground in the steam mills. You can look from the hill where Daudet's mill is, to see the sheiss of several mills on neighbouring hills. Once these mills were centres for neighbourhood conversation and even for some social events. The turning of their huge wings, on these hills where the winds could strike them, seemed as natural then as the blowing of the mistral itself.

Daudet's story of Maitre Cornille is as fine an expression as can be found of the human reaction to the supplanting of an old method in an industry, by a new one.

Back in Tarascon will look from the well-preserved chateau on the Rhone to another chateau high up on the other bank of the Rhone in Beaucaire. How easily you can see that the Middle Ages writer in northern France who wrote down the story of "Aucassin and Nicolette" could imagine that story as set here.

PETRARCH'S STAMP

Go up the Rhone, next, to Avignon, where without doubt you will see the bridge (or half-bridge now) where people have danced so long and maybe you will sing to yourself automatically: "Sur le pont d'Avignon, on y danse...." And then you will remember that inside these ramparts there were the Popes' palaces and the church where on April 6, 1327, (Good Friday) Petrarch saw Laura for the first time. That was really a momentous occasion because the sonnets he wrote about that unrequited love had hundreds of echoes. Who has not heard of such sonnet cycles in Elizabethan England?

But Petrarch, the Italian, put more than one stamp on southern France. Taking a bus from Avignon to the Fontaine de Vaucluse you will go over plains regions for a while and wonder what kind of fountain there could be in a place like this, until you suddenly begin coming into a rough terrain. By the time you reach the Fontaine de Vaucluse you are ready for what you see, a hamlet but on the banks of the rapidly running stream in country so rugged that everywhere there are little waterfalls. You enter first a little square in the centre of which is a tall monument placed there to commemorate the years that Petrarch came there to live in seclusion to write and to read, and to prepare to receive his laurel crown in Italy. He was one of the first to develop an interest in the classics of Greece in the early Renaissance period. Signs will tell you which way to go to reach the Petrarch museum

—Christian Science Monitor.

World's Unluckiest Fight Manager

By Robert King

TO be a successful manager of fighters is a matter of luck. Some have good fortune thrust upon them, should they happen to discover a Randy Turpin or a Ray Robinson. Others get the good material, but do not get the breaks.

Early next month our heavyweight champion, Don Cockell, is scheduled to fight Harry Matthews at Seattle, U.S.A. This is the selfsame Harry Matthews who came here last November, with his manager Jack Hurley, to fight Johnny Williams, but sustained a back injury during the final days of training and had to return home empty-handed.

To travel all the way from Seattle to London for a contest and to have to pass it up because of an accident is sheer misfortune. That wasn't Jack Hurley's first misadventure with Fate, by a long chalk.

Ever since he quit swapping punches himself and discovered he had an aptitude for teaching others how to box, Hurley has been finding world-beaters—yet has never been able to land one on a championship throne.

LIGHT-WEIGHT HITTER

He came close to it with Billy Petrolle, known throughout America as the Fargo Express, who was very, very active in the lightweight division around the early thirties.

When Hurley found Billy he was just a preliminary fighter working in the Fargo railroad yards as a checker.

Jack, promoting fights in the town at the time, paid Billy thirty dollars for his first fight, and when he won, offered him ninety dollars for a second bout.

Petrolle's opponent failed to turn up and the promoter handed Billy twenty dollars as compensation. But the Fargo lad wanted his promised ninety and went away saying he was still being owed seventy.

Later, after a lot of persuasion, Petrolle finally struck a bargain. He agreed to sign a contract if Hurley would make good the seventy dollars he said was still due to him. Finally they split the difference.

The Fargo Express found immediate fame, becoming one of the game's biggest drawing cards and amassing a fortune for both.

He carried a knockout punch in both hands, was the hardest hitter ever known in the light-weight ranks, yet though he twice fought for the world's title—he never won it.

To get Billy as far as he did Hurley worked for months on the boy. He taught him to bob and weave, patterning his attack on Jack Dempsey.

GO FOR THE BODY

He eliminated the tendency of all beginners to concentrate their attack on the head and made of Petrolle primarily a body puncher.

"Don't hit them in the head until you've hit them in the body," Hurley admonished. "When they get their hands down to protect the body, hit them in the head. None of 'em like it in the body, so give 'em what they don't like."

When Billy's weight increased with the years he went into the welter class, where he bowled over one opponent after another.

He wanted to tangle with Barney Ross, the welter-weight champion, but Hurley wasn't sure. "He's young and strong and I don't want anything to happen to you."

"Get worrying about what'll happen to Rose," quoth Billy. So Jack arranged the match against his better judgment.

While they were in the dressing-room waiting for the call to battle, Hurley felt so worried he stretched out on a rubbing-table to try to compose himself.

The fight was so exciting that a spectator dropped dead and they carried him out of the arena. Petrolle fought with his old-time gameness, but the spark had gone and he took a rare beating.

When they left the ring Hurley and his fighter were ushered into a different dressing-room,

RAY ROBINSON

so Jack went along to the first one to get their clothes.

There on the rubbing-table he had vacated an hour earlier was the dead man—the spectator who had cracked with excitement.

The effect on Hurley was paralysing. He went straight back to Petrolle and told the pressmen gathered there that Billy had fought his last fight.

He was adamant about it and Billy wisely agreed. There were still plenty of fights and thousands of dollars in Petrolle, but Hurley did not want them at the risk of anything happening to his great fighter. That's Hurley.

There were other boxers from time to time, and then Hurley discovered Vince Foster.

Now here was a money-spinner. A rugged, two-fisted middleweight, with the courage of a lion, the strength of a bull and the devil streak that all would-be champions must possess.

A colourful scrapper, he became an instant success.

But Vince was a terror in other ways—a lady-killer, a heavy drinker and a speed fiend.

A madman in a car, that was how Foster killed himself. He was driving a pretty waitress and a couple of friends out to a dance. He was pretty drunk

At a hundred miles an hour he hit a lorry. Vince and the girl were killed outright.

STRAIGHTFORWARD REALS

So Hurley had to look around for another fighter. Then Harry Matthews came to see him. The Seattle heavy was'nt doing too well and was finding it hard to get fights

He had heard about Mr. Hurley's straightforward dealings and after they had chatted, Matthews asked how much cut Jack would require to manage him.

"We cut down the middle."

"Fifty per cent," remarked the fighter, "that's a lot, isn't it?"

"How much are you making now?" queried Hurley.

"Nothing."

"Well, fifty per cent, of nothing ain't going to keep us alive, is it! Listen, boy, I gotta make 10,000 dollars a year to live. That means you've got to earn double that amount. I can earn it for you."

Contracts were signed and for several years Matthews enjoyed far more than the promised ten grand. But first of all Hurley had to break down his old style and teach him how to fight.

After watching Matthews shadow-boxing in the ring. Hurley climbed in and started peering around.

"What you lookin for?" asked the boxer.

"Me. I'm searching for the guy who's scarin' the pants off you. Why are you standing there all bunched up, your arms wrapped around as if you were trying to choke yourself? Open up."

STAGE FRIGHT?

Between them they worked out a style for Matthews, that gave him victory after victory.

Harry piled up such a record that they brought him to New York, as a sucker for Irish Bob Murphy who was being groomed for the light-heavyweight championship.

Matthews made a mess of the Irishman and got himself a match with Rocky Marciano, labelled as a final eliminator for the world's championship.

"What happened?" I asked, bearing in mind that the Rock socked out Harry inside two rounds.

"What happened?" sighed Hurley. "The guy gets stage struck or something. He forgets all I've taught him; lets Marciano do all the crowding and starts retreating.

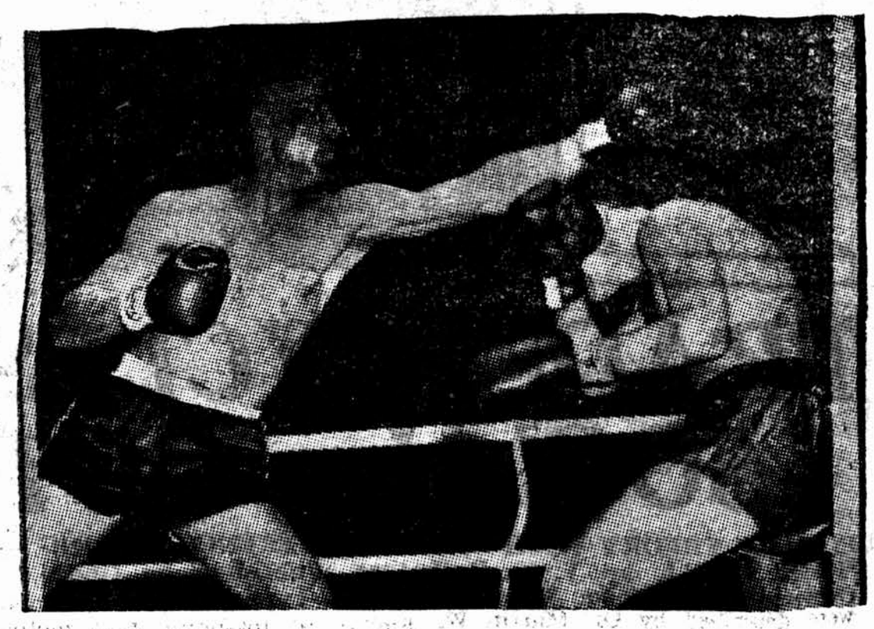
"In no time at all Harry's reached the ropes back first, and Marciano nails him."

Then came the offer to fight Johnny Williams in London.

The pair made the trip, plenty of friends and a good impression. They realized that a victory over the British champion would lead to a return fight with Marciano—now world's champion. Then Matthews strained his back.

After reading this wouldn't you say Jack Hurley was unlucky?

What A Miss!



Charles Humez ducks to avoid a straight left which goes over his head during the World Middleweight Championship fight.

Keen Tussle For Women's World Title

WORLD Chess Champion (women's) Luidmilla Rudenko of Leningrad will play a total of fourteen rounds with Elizaveta Bykova of Moscow for the world title. The play started on the fifteenth of August in Moscow.

This match is being played according to the decision of the International Chess Federation. The title match is being supervised by Anderssen and Bera Chudova of the Soviet Union.

The preliminaries for this final match took three years. First preliminary tournaments were held to choose the representatives for the candidates tourney. In 1952 five Russian and eleven other competitors met in the candidate's tournament. Elizaveta Bykova was the first thus earning the right to challenge the holder of the title.

In the fourteenth U.S.S.R. championship tournament Rudenko was the champion, but Bykova was only half-a-point behind her and also the winner of her game with Rudenko. This indicates that it will be a very keen fight for the title, and Rudenko might have to fight hard even for a draw with seven points for each.

Nimzo-Indian Defence

The following game was played in the recent Junior World Championship at Copenhagen. By winning this game James Sherwin (U.S.A.) tied for the fifth place. Boris Ivkov (Yugoslavia) the holder tied for the third place being 1½ point behind the leaders.

WHITE—Sherwin
BLACK—Ivkov

1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3, Kt-QB3, B-Kt5; 4. P-K3, Castles; 5. B-Q3, P-Q4; 6. Kt-B3, P-B4; 7. Castles, QKt-Q2 (*1); 8. P-QR3, QPxP (*2); 9. BxP, PxP; 10. PxP, B-K2 (*3); 11. R-K1, P-QR3; 12. B-R2 (*4), Kt-Kt3 (*5); 13. Kt-K5 B-Q2; 14. Q-B3 (*6), Q-B1; 15. B-Kt5, B-B3; 16. Q-R3, B-Q4; 17. B-Kt1 (*7), P-Kt3; 18. Q-R4, Q-Q1; 19. R-K3, Kt-B1; 20. P-KKt4 (*8), Kt-Q3; 21. R-R3, Qkt-K1; 22. Q-R6, B-Kt7 (*9); 23. KxB, QxP; 24. BxKt, KtxB; 25. P-Kt5, B-B4 (*10); 26. Kt-K4 and Black resigned (*11).

Comments

(*1) This in itself a playable move does not fit in with the continuation chosen in this game. The more promising development is 7.... Kt-B3 e.g. 8. P-QR3, BPxP; 9. KPxP, PxP; 10, BxP, B-K2; and the position is fairly even. White has an isolated Pawn but for the time being a greater mobility.

(*2) This will lead Black into difficulties. Best is 8.... BxKt; 9. PxB, QPxP; 10. BxP, Q-B2, etc.

(*3) White has made the best of his opening. His pieces have by far the greater mobility and his isolated Pawn is by no means weak.

(*4) An original idea which provides the Bishop with an alternative and excellent diagonal.

(*5) With the evident intention of blockading the Queen Pawn. Better would have been 12....R-K1 followed by....Kt-B1 in preference to denuding the King's field.

(*6) He takes prompt advantage of the opportunity to transfer his Queen to the KR file.

Strong Attack

(*7) The result of his farsighted 12th move. His attack now becomes overwhelming.

(*8) A preventive measure directed against....Kt-R4, ...P-KR4, ...Kt-Q3 and Kt-B4.

(*9) A desperate throw to get his Queen into play.

(*10) Black actually threatens mate in two, but White has a crushing rejoinder.

(*11) If 26....QXKt (K4); 27. PXKt, and there is no reply to the double threat of mate.

Four Knights' Game

Played in the Moscow 1936 tournament.

WHITE:—V. Panov
BLACK:—M. Yudovich

1. P-K-4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-KB3, 3. Kt-B3, Kt-B3; 4. B-Kt5, KtQ5; (*1); 5. B-B4, (*2), P-Q3; 6. Kt-KKt5, Kt-K3; 7. P-Q4 (*3), KtXKt; 8. BXKt, B-K2; 9. Castles, Castles (*4); 10. Q-Q3, P-B3; 11. P-QR4, Q-Kt3 (*5); 12. B-K3, Kt-Kt5; 13. P-R5, Q-B2 (*6); 14. PXP, P-Q4; 15. PXP, QXKP; 16. P-KKt3, Q-R4; 17. P-R4, BXP (*7); 18. K-Kt2, Kt-K4; 19. Q-K4, KtXB; 20. QXKt, B-B3; 21. R-R1, Q-Kt3 (*8); 22. P-R6, BPXP; 23. KtXP, PXP; 24. Q-B6, R-Kt1 (*9); 25. KtXBch, PXKt; 26. Q-QB3, B-Kt2ch; 27. P-B3, QR-B1 (*10); 28. B-B5, KR-K1; 29. QR-K1, RXR; 30. PXR, Q-B4; 31. P-QKt4, P-QR4; 32. Q-Q3, QXQ; 33. PXQ, PXP; 34. BXRP, R-B7ch; 35. B-B2, P-Kt6; 36. R-K8ch, K-Kt2; 37. R-QKt8, B-Q4; 38. P-Kt4, P-Kt7; 39. P-Kt5, B-R7; 40. PXPch, KXP and White resigned.

Comments

(*1) Black plays the Rubinstein Defence, so named after the great Polish master who discovered its strength and employed it successfully. Even though it violates the principle that a piece must be moved only once in the opening the move 4....Kt-Q5 is both sound and strong.

(*2) Black can now equalise by 5....B-B4, 6. KtXP, Q-K2; 7. Kt-B3, P-Q4. Instead he prefers a quiet move.

(*3) White wants quick action and opens up the game.

(*4) At this point a natural continuation would be 10. PXP, PXP; 11. QXQ, RXQ; 12. QR-Q1, to make the draw sure.

(*5) Black does not fear 12. P-Q5 as KtXQP; 13. KtXKt, PXKt; 14. BXB, PXB equalises.

White Embarrassed

(*6) White is now somewhat embarrassed for a suitable continuation.

(*7) This is less surprising. On 18. PB Black intends Kt-K4; 19. Q-K4, Kt-B6ch; 20. K-R1, B-Kt5 with a decisive attack.

(*8) Now White sees the danger in 22 PXP, PXP; 23. QXP, R-Kt1; and Black threatens 24.... B-Kt2 as well as 24....RXP.

His next move aims to disrupt Black's Queen side.

(*9) Black intends to develop his Queen Bishop at Kt2, from where it will exert tremendous pressure on the long diagonal.

(*10) Forcing White into a pin, as moving the Queen would lose quickly after 28....RXPch.

It is remarkable how Black utilised the circumstance that the Bishop is pinned to force an exchange of Queens and Rooks — suddenly to emerge with a passed Pawn.

—Bhalchandra V. Khare

Chess

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

PROBLEM No. 51

BLACK

WHITE

White to move and mate in three moves. Solution next week.

Problem No. 50 Keymove:—Q-B2

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

THE depths of the oceans are not so quiet as many of us think.

The noises made by fishes underwater, from grunts and groans to cooing and crackling, were described by Dr. Martin W. Johnson, of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, California, at the Pacific Science Congress held in New Zealand, and he said that only recently had it been understood how much noise was at all times present underwater. Submarine sounds are made by fish, cetaceans and mammals, and all sounds except one were audible. They varied from the squawks of solitary fish to the great choruses of fish swimming in schools.

Sound Guide

The most important of the sound-producers is the snapping shrimp found in the waters of the North Island of New Zealand. The sounds heard through the hulls of enchored yachts especially at sunset and sunrise, are probably those made by the shrimp.

The curious snapping sound made by the shrimp is continuous and goes on year after year. It could be used as a guide to their haunts. The noises over a shrimp bed and those in areas where they did not congregate could be compared with the noises made in a busy factory and those in a quiet home.

Dr. Johnson played recordings of sounds made by fish off the east and west coasts of the United States. Against the continual roar of the sea the fish noises could easily be heard. Most of the sounds were deep and guttural, the only really musical sound being the cooing to toadfish.

The snapping shrimps could be heard crackling and the sea-robins groaning. The chirping call of a bird was made by one fish and another sounded like the whirring of a propeller. Some of the most entertaining sounds were those made by the porpoises, varying from the imitation of a barking dog to the shrill tuning whistles of a radio set. These they used with great force, apparently to keep in touch with one another.

Oysters Are Silent

Much amusement was caused by the long series of hiccoughing sounds which were probably the humpback whales' method of communicating with one another. The many other sounds not yet identified with any particular fish included one like the meowing of a kitten, a groaning as of someone in dire distress, a hiss of escaping steam and others similar to fog-horns and motor-horns.

Contrary to popular belief, Dr. Johnson said, oysters make no noise at all.

Glass Helmet

An entirely new fireman's helmet is being tested. It is made of woven glass fabric impregnated in a resin and is much lighter and cooler than the present helmet. In addition to giving protection from falling wreckage and objects with a cutting edge, it resists an electric current of 10,000 volts whether wet or dry. Its design is the result of considerable scientific research.

Trip To Kashmir

A party of Balkan-ji-Bari children and workers organised a trip to Kashmir. The party consisted of twenty-four children and workers from Bihar and sixteen children and workers from Delhi, writes Shri M. L. Mittal.

Arrangements for our residential accommodation were made by the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir at Polo Pavillion—a well situated place. The Government also allowed us the Students' concession in bus fares and helped us in chalking out a very comprehensive programme from the educational and recreational point of view. For our meals we engaged a caterer on contract basis which was the best and cheapest kind of arrangement.

During our stay in Kashmir we had the privilege to meet Yuvaraj Karan Singh, Sheikh Abdullah and Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed and other distinguished leaders of the National Conference.

The Balkan-ji-Bari party visited practically all the important places in Kashmir, viz., Shankaracharya Temple, Government silk factories, the Museum at Srinagar, the famous Moghul Gardens—Nishat, Shalimar, Nasim, and Chasmashahi, the various lakes, Nehru Park, Hari Parbat, Chandanbadi, Khir Bhawani Temple, Baramula, Sonmarg, Tanmarg, Gulmarg, Khilanmarg etc. In order to visit these interesting and enjoyable places, the party travelled by bus, ponies and shikaras.

After a stay of fifteen days we had to leave this earthly paradise. We bid Kashmir farewell with a heavy heart to return home. But we have with us the sweet and unforgettable memories of Kashmir to fall back on. As Wordsworth would say:

"They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude,
And then my heart with pleasure fills
And dances ....."

Course On Child Welfare

A course on various aspects of Child Welfare will be conducted by the Balkan-ji-Bari from 18th September 1953 to the middle of December 1953. Lectures will be given at the Anjuman-i-Islam High School, near Bori Bunder, twice a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 6-30 p.m. to 8 p.m., and training in practical work and institutional visits will be arranged on Saturdays or Sundays. The lectures will be delivered on child psychology, child health, handicapped children, recreation, leadership, etc., by experts in different fields. Those interested in attending this course are requested to contact the General Secretary, Balkan-ji-Bari, "Gulistan," Khar, Bombay 21 (Telephone No. 88208), or 43, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay 1 (Telephone No. 21241), by September 10, 1953.

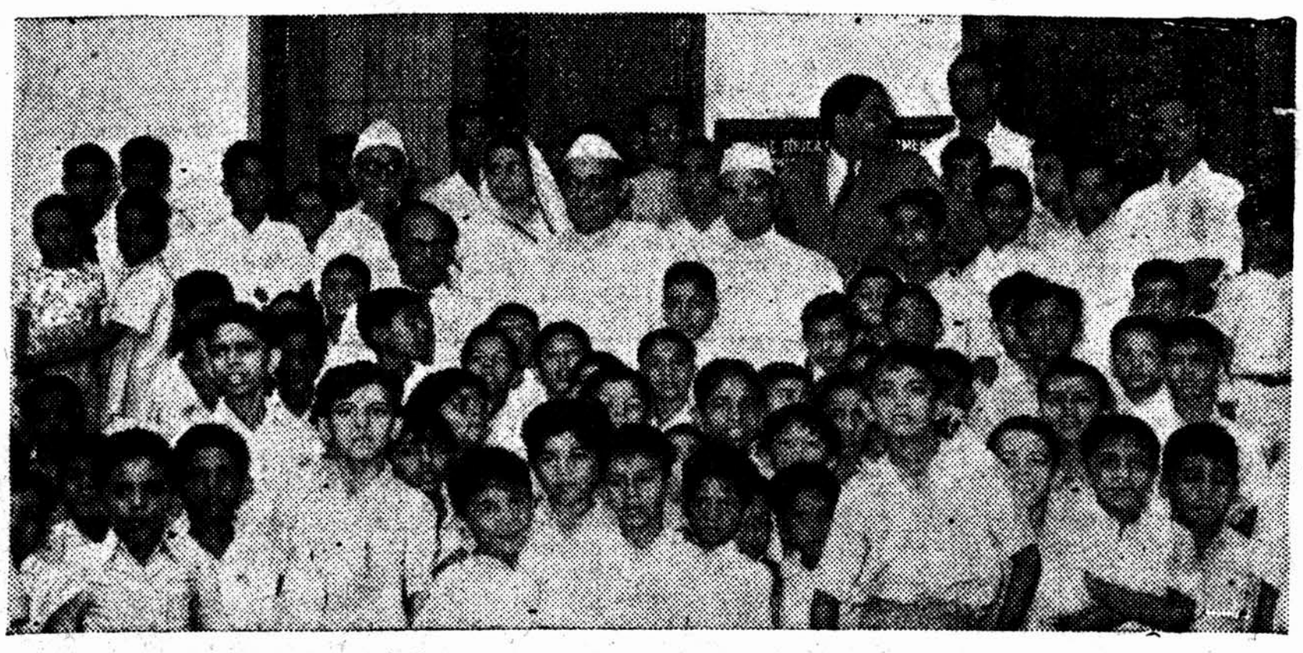
Balkan-ji-Bari

Those of you who are not yet enrolled in the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh should join it as members as soon as possible. Please send for its full particulars and admission forms from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your **full name** and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will feel proud to belong to this Great Brotherhood.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

MINISTER WITH BARI CHILDREN



Children celebrated the Independence Day at The Bal Bhavan under the presidentship of Shri Dinkarrao Desai, Ministerof Education, Bombay. Others with him in the picture are Kumari Indumati Chimalal, Deputy Minister of Education, Shri J. D. Gondhalekar, Dean of J. J. School of Art, Shri Ramnath Podar and Shri R. P. Kamat.

Kasarwadi (Dadar) Balkan-ji-Bari (mostly of Harijan Children and workers) at the annual function in their own chawls.

RIVAL IDEOLOGIES IN CAMBODIA

(Continued from Page 7 Col. 5)

moulders of national character.

The Cambodians observe many festivals, and on these occasions, all kinds of sports are held. There are horse-races, canoe-races, and various games such as wrestling, boxing and all manner of bodily exercises.

ROLE OF EVE

The women enjoy a respectable position in Cambodian society and a fair amount of liberty and may often be seen taking a quiet stroll, their naked babies astride their hips.

They are fond of personal adornment, when ceremony demands it, and like most oriental women, they are much addicted to betel-chewing. The girls are passionately fond of ballet dancing. Many of them aspire to be absorbed in the Royal Harem, where only the most beautiful are accepted.

Family life amongst Cambodians is fairly respectable. Though polygamy is permitted, one wife is generally the rule.

Any woman who openly lives with a Cambodian or has a child by him, becomes his legal wife. The custom of adoption of children is prevalent, and is as easy as in China. Divorce is easy also, and can be demanded by either the man or woman.

The marriage of Cambodian women with foreigners was frowned upon previously. Today, one finds Frenchmen, Chinese, Annamese, Thais and other aliens having Cambodian wives. As a result, there is a considerable number of half-breeds. There was a time when adultery was punished with death, but now only light punishment is inflicted.

Religious rites at the time of death are elaborate, especially when a member of the Royal family is involved.

In the case of a king, his body lies in state in a catafalque for about two years, the corpse being saturated with honey and mercury to prevent it from decaying. At the end of two years, it is cremated.

During the period it lies in state, the priests chant hymns throughout the day and night, and the late king's wives with shaven heads mourn the loss of their lord and master.

In the case of a commoner, as dictated by an old custom, a coin is placed in the mouth of the deceased, this being "passage money to prevent any hindrance to the transmigration of the soul." The bonzes recite prayers over the dead body right up to the time of cremation.

The Cambodians smoke opium, having imported the habit from China, but luckily not to excess. Alcohol figures generally in religious ceremonies but cases of drunkenness are few and far between.

INDIAN RESIDENTS

There are about 8,000 Indians in French Indo-China out of which hardly a thousand reside in Cambodia. Found in all sorts of petty trades, their main business is in cloth and cotton piece-goods. The majority of them are Sikhs and Sindhis. As traders, they have won the respect of the local people, with whom they have cordial relations.

The Indians there are a living link between their motherland and the land of their adoption. By settling there, they have become permanent ambassadors of India. Having lived long enough in that country, they obtained domicile benefits. During their residence, they have been successful in bringing into closer relationship the ancient lands, whose past is so full of glory.

The Cambodians, on their part, reciprocate their sentiments by cordial relations with Indians living amongst them.

TEAM WORK FOR CURING STUTTERING

THE Greek orator Demosthenes cured himself of his stuttering by putting pebbles in his mouth while practising speaking.

But there is a new way of curing stuttering and this article tells of The Speech Clinic's method.

A FELLOW who used to stutter, Bill Trotter, of the University of Iowa's famous Speech Clinic, was telling the story. "A friend of mine who stutters was saying goodnight to his girl," write Sid Ross and Karl Kohrs in 'Parade'.

"She accidentally stepped on my friend's corn—and kept her foot there. It was all very romantic, but the pain got worse and worse.

"Finally my friend blurted out: 'S-s-sweetheart, will you p-p-please m-m-m.... I mean, darling, w-w-will you please m-m-m....

"His girl looked up adoringly and whispered: 'Yes, dear .. I'll marry you'."

In telling that story at a civic luncheon the other day, Bill Trotter was illustrating the Speech Clinic's new approach to the problem of stuttering.

New Theory

The Iowa experts have found that stutterers can help themselves by joking about their problem. This relieves tension and fear of embarrassment. They try to get people laughing (with them, not at them, of course).

The Clinic's studies have produced a startling new theory on why children stutter—and what parents can do about it.

The university has started a "Stuttering Team." It's an entirely new type of college team, organized by the university's Speech Clinic, directed by ex-stutterer Wendell Johnson, professor of speech pathology.

The young men and women who make up the team, Bill Trotter and others, talk before civic clubs, luncheon groups—even on radio and television programmes.

They will talk to anyone who will listen.

They joke about their stuttering and they appear in stuttering skits. They tell hilarious stories of what happens to them when they try to talk to strangers. All of this is adding up to just one thing; improved speech for many stutters.

Take Martin Young, for example.

Martin, a tall, good-looking lad, got up before an audience and said he was going to tell "h-h-how I c-c-cured my s-s-stuttering."

Stuttering Team

But first, he said, he wanted to tell a story about his friend and fellow-stutterer, Al Hudson. It was Al, incidentally, who thought up the Stuttering Team.

One day Al went to the railroad station at Iowa City and asked the ticket agent:

"S-s-say, m-m-m-mister, c-c-can I b-b-buy a t-t-ticket to Ch-Ch-Ch-Chicago?"

With a twinkle in his eyes, the ticket agent looked at Hudson over his glasses and said: "Look, son, if you can't express yourself, you'd better go by freight."

This story (Martin Young's favourite) brought a relaxing laugh from the audience and Young went on.

He described in detail the things he used to do when he stuttered—how he clenched his jaw, twisted his lips, slapped his thigh or made any of the other agonized movements a stutterer makes trying to talk.

The remarkable thing about Young's talk was that, as he went on, he stuttered less and less. By the time he finished, he was talking without a trace of stuttering. He dramatically demonstrated how he had conquered his handicap.

In his talk, Young explained how he tackled his speech problem under the guidance of experts at the Speech Clinic.

"We try what we call 'negative practice'," Young said. "For example, I would look into a mirror to find out what I was actually **doing** when I stuttered. I watched how I turned my head or blinked my eyes.

"Then I found I could fake those movements. It took a lot of practice to fake the quivering and the tenseness of the throat.

"But gradually, you find you can make up your own way of stuttering, to **choose** a pattern of stuttering that's easiest for you. You find you can eliminate other patterns.

"Once you've made yourself stutter the way you want to, then you can eliminate the stuttering patterns one by one."

After more than 25 years of pioneering research on speech problems, the University of Iowa's Speech Clinic learned a lot about why people stutter.

"To begin with," says Prof. Johnson, "we examined stutterers from almost every angle. We studied breathing, right-or-left-handedness, biochemical factors. It took us many years to find out that stutterers are **people** whose physical features generally are no different from those of non-stutterers."

Later research at Iowa and elsewhere indicates strongly that stuttering is not caused by physical defects, nor personality defects.

"We do find," says Prof. Johnson, "that stuttering **causes** some personality maladjustments. Stutterers tend to be more sensitive, shy and over-anxious about their relations with other people. Other than that, they're no more maladjusted than non-stutterers."

Stuttering, says Prof. Johnson, is a **pattern of behaviour** that can be learned. What the stutterer actually learns is the **fear** of stuttering. His fear is expressed in his efforts to keep from stuttering. And the harder he tries, the worse he stutters.

The Origin

Conclusions reached to date indicate strongly—and here Prof. Johnson chooses his words very carefully—that: **stuttering sometimes starts not in the child's mouth, but in the parent's ear.**

"Repetition of sounds, words and phrases—as well as other kinds of hesitation— are part of normal speech in child and adult," Johnson says. "The normal baby, for examble, doesn't say 'da'. He says 'da-da'.

"But some parents consider this defective or abnormal in older children. They may not call it stuttering, but they usually think it is.

"If the parent would just say, 'my child is stuttering' and let it go at that! But no—he wants to **do something** about it. Being untrained in speech problems, he will only make things worse.

"The parent doesn't stop with a mistaken diagnosis. He tells the child to talk slowly, to take a deep breath. Actually, great damage can be done by telling the child to take a deep breath—you stand a chance of rendering the child **speechless** in a very short time. It's almost impossible to talk normally while holding back too much air.

Treatment

"Generally, our advice is: let the child's breathing and speaking alone."

The Speech Clinic's treatment for adult stutterers consists basically of (1) making the stutterer talk as much as possible; (2) checking just what he does when he stutters; (3) counselling him about his problem.

The stutterer is made to go through one solid hour of talking every day.

The average stutterer talks uninterruptedly for only 30 to 35 minutes out of an entire day.

Next step is to examine closely the things he does when he talks.

"We want him to change the way he stutters," says Prof. Johnson. "We want him to stutter with less effort and tension. Then we want him to talk more simply — without foot-stamping or thigh-slapping, for example.

Get Rid Of Fear

"Finally, we want the stutterer to feel that he can stutter deliberately, in his own chosen way, and to cultivate control of the way he stutters.

"All along, we're working on his fear, of course—the fear of what the stutterer calls his stuttering. We try to make him less fearful, to the point where he's no longer afraid.

"And when he's no longer afraid of stuttering—he no longer stutters."

The day he loses his fear is a big day in the life of a stutterer. Take the student who always had holes in his socks. He had to order the wrong size—10 or 12—because he couldn't say "11" to the clerk.

One day he strutted into class with a happy grin and triumphantly held up 3 dozen pairs of size-11 socks.

DREAMS COME TRUE

DREAMS come true—sometimes. Take the case of two Italians, Claudio Nucci and Fausto Marinoni, who dreamt they could make a fortune by going to the races in Venezuela.

Off they went from Rome, after telling their fiancees that they felt sure they would return home quickly with sufficient money to marry.

How right they were. Within thirty-four days of their departure from Italy the two men had won 100,000 dollars. They seemed to know exactly the right horses to back.

Resisting the temptation to spend the money, they packed their bags on the last day of the races and flew home. They are planning a joint wedding later this summer. Then they will return to Venezuela and buy a farm which they hope will yield another fortune.

REDS WANT GUARANTEE IN FLESH AND BLOOD

HERE'S how much the Communist leaders of Hungary trust even their most trusted diplomats:

A special home for the children of foreign service people was established recently in Budapest, according to reports reaching the National Committee for a Free Europe. When a man is sent out of Hungary to represent the country, he must leave at least one of his children behind him in that home. As a hostage, of course.

This practice began in a quieter way with well-known athletes, whose imprisoned children constituted a guarantee that they would return to Hungary after competing abroad.

It is now next to impossible for an unmarried or childless or familyless person to receive a foreign assignment by the Hungarian Red government.—I.N.S.

European

GIRL GUIDES TO EXPLORE U. S.

BY MARY KELLY

NEW YORK

THIRTY-two Girl Guide "ambassadors" from Europe, here to explore American life from sky-scrapers to farms, peered curiously from the windows of an 18th-storey dinning room. They were the Rangers, teen-age Girl Scouts from Italy, Greece, Great Britain, and the four Scandinavian countries.

Participants in a new international exchange programme, they had arrived on the liner United States and were to follow up this first whirl in New York with a summer at the grass-roots level—a stay in the homes of sister Girl Scouts in the United States, where there would be opportunity to observe family life in the smaller communities.

Wearing much honorary insignia for outstanding service, they were enthusiastic about what they have seen thus far of the Girl Scout movement in America. A week spent at Edith Macy Training School, Pleasantville, N.Y., had afforded an initial camp experience.

"We like everything," said a girl from Athens. "But now we want most of all to see Rhinelander, Wisconsin".

FROM FINLAND

"I can hardly believe it is I who am so fortunate as to be here," said a smiling Ranger from Helsinki. Her pink cheeks shone. She had warm praise for the Girl Scout movement with its capacity for helping girls "to learn to live together".

With her was a companion from Finland's second largest city, Turku. This was Marjatta Kanno, wearing 21 proficiency badges on her blue sleeve. These told a story of service in cookery, world knowledge, nursing, architectural drawing, astronomy, hostessing, interpreting, and other fields.

The Greek group, bound for "whistle-stops" and metropolises of the Middle West, have a special interest in small villages. Every year they adopt a small needy community in their own country. The Rangers move in with a programme of good deeds, offering assistance in child care, housekeeping chores, recreation, not forgetting to return with gifts at Christmas and Easter.

CAMPAIGN ADVENTURES

The chatter at a table where sat eight sunny-faced girls from Italy ranged from enthusiastic camping adventures to their service to Italy's flood victims. At another table the British team told of the Coronation tribute, which gave each Girl Guide a chance for some individual act of service.

They made it an occasion for assisting older people in various ways, for aid to hospitals, distribution of blankets to families in flooded areas, planting of trees, and donating flowering baskets to railroad stations.

Girl Scout officials here explained that this is the first time the Girl Guides have been brought over in a visiting group programme. Travel expenses have been contributed by Girl Scouts of the United States. The plan is for each group to spend the entire summer in one particular section of the country as guests in Girl Scout homes and camps.

The Italian Rangers will be hostessed by Girl Scouts of Baltimore, Allentown, Pa., and Roanoke, Va, The British unit goes to Charleston, S.C., and to Gastonia, N.C.

The Girl Guides from Greece first from their organization to come on the international exchange plan, will spend the summer in Rhinelander, Wis., and Evanston, Ill. The Scandinavian girls go to Denver, Colo., and Wichita, Kan.

Meanwhile, Girl Scouts and others in many a local community of the United States are busily devising programmes for the visitors from overseas. While these may fall short of supercolossal movie versions of American life, they give promise not to bore.

What is in store for these European teen-age ambassadors?

WILL MEET INDIANS

In the Wichita area they will meet some Indians. In Charleston, they will take a hayride to a beach party, attend a square dance, see the Navy Yard, and study cotton fields.

In other places they will visit a steel plant, witness a baby parade, attend a rodeo, tour industrial plants and historic landmarks.

Their most frequent comment has been one in praise of the "well-organized Girl Scout camp." For them, outdoor camping has been a far more primitive experience than it is in America. Overnight excursions are nevertheless the most popular feature of the Girl Guide movement, they indicated, despite the carry-your-own provision which applies to tents, "kitchens", and other equipment.

They plan to remain in the United States until Sept. 4, when they will again sail on the United States.

Among the visitors is a group of 10 exchange camp councellors from Denmark, Great Britain, Grece, Ireland, Norway, and Switzerland.—**Christian Science Monitor.**

WHAT HAPPENS TO ALCOHOLICS

HOW many alcoholics die from drinking? How many moderate or quit their drinking? How effective is religion in helping them? What percentage receive medical treatment? How many commit suicide or become psychotic? What percentages become derelict or divorced? What is the life expectancy of the average alcoholic?

These questions occurred to Dr. Frederick Lemere of Seattle, Wash., and to answer them he analyzed the life histories of 500 deceased alcoholics. He reports his findings in **The American Journal of Psychiatry.**

Based on his group of 500, Dr. Lemere found that about 28 per cent of all alcoholics will drink themselves to death, 7 per cent will regain partial control of drinking 3 per cent will be able to drink moderately again, and 29 per cent will continue to have the problem of drinking throughout life.

Twenty-two per cent will stop drinking during an illness which threatens life or makes an invalid of them, and 11 per cent will just quit.

Most of those who do quit will probably do so without outside help (7 per cent of the 500). Spiritual reconversion will help three per cent, and medical treatment will be of use to one per cent.

The average life expectancy of the 500 alcoholics was 52 years—though 16 per cent lived to 75 or over. Eleven per cent committed suicide. Six per cent died psychotic, mostly in institutions. Nineteen per cent were divorced, and five per cent became derelicts.

TIPPING, a by-product of Commercialism has soared to huge proportions in recent times. What was once a voluntary gift, is now looked upon as legitimate dues by the "tipped fraternity." Employers have discouraged this habit, but patrons still persist in it, though they fret and fume against civic levy and government taxes. This curious psychology is rather puzzling. In this article, the author calls for

CRUSADE AGAINST TIPPING

LAST YEAR, when a Broadway columnist broke the news that the Duchess of Windsor never tips the powder-room attendant at El Morocco, the reporter was amazed at the number of his readers who wrote in praising the regal lady for her firm stand as a "stif"—service worker's slang for a non-tipper.

A few summers ago, when James B. Lee, president of Lee Hats, put a soft-rool hat on the market which could be folded like a handkerchief and tucked away in one's pocket, it proved a strong seller in metropolitan areas. Although designed for lightweight convenience, investigation showed the number's popularity was due to the fact that men could doff their lids and park them in their pockets prior to entering a restaurant, writes Mort Weisinger in "Coronet".

More recently, when an enterprising real-estate man purchased a string of dying motor courts along the Florida seacoast, he plastered highways with signs reading: "Stop at a motel instead of a hotel. There's no fun on a trip when you have to tip!" The jingle proved catchy enough to win the trade of hordes of thrift-conscious tourists.

Tipping Racket

These items are significant in that they reflect how most Americans feel about the tipping racket, a larcenous levy on our incomes which costs us approximately dol. 750,000,000 a year.

According to the Department of Commerce, some 1,800,000 service workers depend on tips for a substantial part of their earnings. You pay this involuntary tithe every time you spend one of your hard-earned dollars.

During the working week you tip the waiter, the cabbie, the barber, the bootblack. At home your wife tips the delivery boy, the beautician, the laundry man, the handy man, the baby sitter. When you go out for weekend fund, the amenities call for you to tip ushers, doormen, bartenders, parking-lot attendants, hat-check girls, cigarette girls and waiters.

When you travel, you tip porters, stewards and guides. When you vacation at a hotel, the "gimme" brigade includes room clerks, carhops, bellhops, beach boys, bus boys, waitresses, chambermaids, elevator operators and, if you are thorough, members of the dance band.

Yet, although we may seem to condone tipping in practice via the Niagara of coins we shower into outstretched palms every day, actually almost everyone condemns the custom in principle. When pollster Elmo Roper made a national survey on the subject 65.1 per cent of those queried said they were opposed to tipping, only 22.2 per cent were in favour, and 12.7 per cent were undecided.

All To Blame

There you have it. Most of us hate the practice, but it still thrives. Labour claims it has to panhandle the public because the employer won't pay a decent wage. Employers blame the public, and they point to the case history of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. In 1947, the C and O courageously instituted no-tipping on its dining cars, raising the waiters' wages to make up for the loss of gratuities. On table cards, the railroad informed its passengers: "You are our guest—please do not tip."

Sad to report, the taboo on tips was terminated three years later when studies showed it was not even 50 per cent effective. Failure was pinned on the public when the company said: "We found that our patrons were ill at ease not leaving a tip, and equally ill at case if they slipped a coin under a saucer. Either way the diner too often felt he was on the spot."

Recently, to analyze the failure of the C and O experiment, I lunched with a labour official in New York City. "I think the plan would have been successful," he said, "if the entire railroad industry had got behind it, so people travelling on this particular line wouldn't feel they were defying convention. Experience has shown that although the public gripes about tipping, too many people lack the courage to participate in an experiment that breaks with custom."

As he talked, I was working up a slow burn. The waiter had yet to clear the table and take our order for dessert, despite the fact that I had twice beckoned him.

"Look," I told my companion, "our waiter has been treating us like poor relatives. No napkins, no water. When I asked for ketchup, he ignored my request. This waiter won't get a plugged nickel from me. What's more, I'll come back here tomorrow and see how he treats me."

When I paid the check, the waiter returned promptly with the change. I deliberately scooped up the coins. He stared .45 caliber bullets at me, but I gave him a blank look and walked out.

Neat Retort

Next day, when I returned to the scene of my crime, the waiter spied me. I got the same routine. No water. Creeping service. This time, when I paid the check, I again pocketed all the coins.

"Say, mister," he said gruffly, "you can report me to my boss if you want to, but I depend on tips for a living. If you can't afford to leave a tip, won't you please eat somewhere else?"

"I didn't tip you because you gave me poor service." Then I listed my complaints.

I wasn't prepared for his answer. "You're right," he agreed. "But did you ever stop to think that this restaurant is understaffed? Sure, they could use more waiters here, but since tips make up the greater part of our pay, more waiters would mean less for each of us."

"Why don't you fellows make your boss give you a decent wage so that I don't have to tip?" I said irately. "If I buy a suit in a store and the salesman spends an hour fitting me, I don't tip him. Why don't I tip the druggist who fills a prescription for me? It's obvious you fellows prefer tips to a straight salary, or you would have done something about getting better wages long ago!"

"Mister," said the waiter, "I have news for you. Under the state minimum-wage law, because I receive tips, I'm paid only 42 cents an hour. For a 40-hour week. I earn $16.80. As a result, my Social Security benefits are based on the lowest scale. When I try to buy a car or a radio on the instalment plan, I'm rated as a poor credit risk. When I'm out sick, the tipping part of my income automatically stops. I'd swap tips for a regular salary any time—and I'm sure our union would like nothing better!"

I pressed $2 into his palm. The fervent "Thank you" he gave me would have melted anybody's heart.

My experience with the waiter suggested a new line of investigation. By not tipping him, I had provoked him into disclosing some crucial sidelights. What would happen if I repeated my tactics with other service employees?

A New Line

My first skirmish took place when I checked in at a popular, first-class hotel in midtown Manhattan. My "luggage" consisted of a small over-night shaving kit. After I had signed the register and paid in advance — $8.70 — I asked the clerk for my key.

"The bellboy will show you to your room, sir," he said.

I turned to the bellboy. "You can give me the key," I told him.

"I'm supposed to show you to your room, sir." Then, reaching for my tiny kit, he offered: "May I carry your bag, sir?"

"Look, Buster," I insisted, "give me the key, I'm no Superman, but I'm in good enough shape to handle this little bag."

Now the bellboy was beginning to squirm. "I know why you want to show me to my room," I pursued. "Because when we get upstairs, you'll open up my window six inches and for that I'm supposed to tip you a quarter or a half. Isn't that true?"

"My orders are to show you to your room, sir," he replied, red-faced. "Why don't you speak to the manager?"

When I met the manager, I told him that I had nothing against the bellboy. "It's just that I'm opposed to tipping for nothing," I explained. "If you had charged me $9.00 for my room, I wouldn't have complained. But I'll be hanged if I'll pay the bellboy's salary just because the hotel don't!"

The manager nodded his head sadly. When I told him that I was preparing an article for a national magazine on the abuse, his face brightened. "Good!" he declared. "Maybe something will come of it. It's a terrible racket. Our out-of-town guests squawk about our city sales tax, only three cents on the dollar. But they never complain about the money they have to shell out on tips, at least 15 per cent whenever they dine out, take a taxi or go to a nightclub!"

Play the part of a stiff for a week or so, and you get a variety of reactions. Bartenders are the most good-natured about being ignored, I have discovered. I stifled once three nights running, but no cyanide was added to my drink.

It doesn't require much courage to bypass a hat-check girl. I asked a pert miss in an expensive restaurant, "Don't you wonder why I'm not tipping you?"

"I really don't care," she replied. "I don't keep the tips; they all go to a concessionaire."

Stiff a barber or a bootblack however, and you get the feeling that they will stick pins in you. Doormen register their contempt by slamming the door of your cab and sarcastically calling out, "Thank you very much, sir!"

It's dynamite to cross up a parking-lot attendant, however. Once they have you marked as a stiff they will discourage your business by scraping your fender.

The toughest person to stiff, I found, is the attendant in the men's washroom. He will fawn over you as you wash your hands, spring forth with a towel brush imaginary lint from your suit, then stand by with a hangdog expression.

What happens when employers enforce a "No Tipping" rule? Does the ban chase away customers? Does it lower workers' morale?

No industry has done more to eliminate tipping than the airlines. As a result, the companies, the crews and the customers are happy.

"We know from experience that customers react favourably to our policy of non-tipping," reports E. O. Cocke, official of Trans World Airlines.

Restaurant owners would do well to study the operation of "Chock Full o' Nuts," a chain with 25 branches in New York City. Since 1926, when it opened its first store, the company has maintained a strict "no tipping" policy.

Employees work a 40-hour, five-day week. They receive full pay for all holidays, even though the stores are closed. After one year with the company, they get two weeks' vacation with pay—and three weeks' pay after five years. When they are ill, they receive two-thirds of their salary and free medical care.

After one year with the firm, each employee is given a dol. 1,000 life insurance policy, which increases dol. 1,000 a year until it reaches dol. 10,000. When they retire, they get half-salary for life. "Chock Full o' Nuts" pays the entire cost.

Nor is that all. Employees are off on their birthdays—with pay. They receive a dol. 5 monthly attendance bonus. While on duty, they may eat as much as they wish without charge. Every Christmas they have received bonuses of two weeks' salary. Should they need financial aid, they may borrow from the company, and no interest is charged.

During the past few years, the war against tipping has seen several new battlefronts open up. Many national supermarket chains, such as Grand Union and Food Fair, volunteer counter-to-car delivery service for shoppers and forbid employees to accept tips. Gasoline stations throughout the country have built up tremendous goodwill by supplying free service to motorists on the road: attendants will wipe your windshield, check your battery, pump air into your tires, give your directions — and politely spurn a tip if you offer one.

Progressive employers and prestige-conscious service workers, however, feel differently. I spoke with hotel presidents, steamship officials, travel directors, restaurant owners. Virtually all agreed that the only way to make the worker independent of handouts is to pay him a decent wage. New York State's Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi tellingly summed up the tipping problem last December when, conducting the final hearing on proposed new minimum-wage laws that would cover almost 250,000 restaurant workers throughout his state, he declared:

"Tipping is unworthy of labour in the twentieth century. It makes servant out of the worker. It is a disgraceful thing that the worker has to depend on tips for a living!"

Indian Visitor In U. S.

Mrs. Kameshwaramma Kuppuswamy of Vani Vilas Mohalla, Mysore, visits with Mrs. N. Watkins, an American farm woman, at the latter's stall in Montgomery Farm Women's Market in Bethesda, Maryland. Mrs. Kuppuswamy is in the United States under the auspices of the Ford Foundation.

IT DEMORALISES TRADE AND DEMEANS LABOUR

According to safety councils, insurance companies, and police departments in U. S. A., the nation's practical jokes are costing millions of dollars, untold injury, and the loss of hundreds and perhaps thousands of lives every year.

BEWARE OF ANTICS OF PRACTICAL JOKERS

BOY, it'll be fun to give the gang a scare," Hank thought, laughing to himself. While the others were absorbed in talk, he darted towards the ignition key of the moving car and suddenly snatched it out.

With a heart-stopping jolt, the car bolted into the air, jerked out of control, and crashed into an oncoming car. The quiet evening was rent by human screams and then the screams of ambulance sirens.

San Fernando, California, police records show that Hank's practical joke sent eleven persons to the hospital, says Helen Colton in "Compact".

In Trout Lake, Wisconsin, several fellows were lying on a raft, kidding about what a poor swimmer Carl Weber was. "Let's swim back to shore and make Carl go back by himself," one giggled. Diving into the water, the boys swam off, leaving Carl marooned. "Ahh, don't be a sissy," the boys taunted him, when he protested. "Come on, you can make it."

But he didn't.

Lying on a concrete slab in the morgue, Carl Weber, a junior at the Illinois Institute of Technology, was no longer good for a laugh. Called as witnesses at an inquest into his drowning, his friends heartbrokenly protested it had been meant as a "joke," just a "gaf".

The recent college panty raids nearly ended in fatal injuries when practical jokers at an Arizona college set off homemade bombs in a girls' dormitory, sending thirty-nine coeds to the hospital suffering from shock, hysteria, and injuries.

TOLL OF A PRANK

"Many gun wounds," says the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, "start as gags, when a joker playfully threatens to shoot." On a deer-hunting trip near San Diego, Ronald Earnest kiddingly aimed his rifle at his brother, Ralph, assuring him the safety catch was on. It wasn't, though. The gun fired, killing Ralph. Grief-striken with remorse, Ronald pointed the gun at his own skull and killed nimself

Arnold O'Gorman, fourteen, of Burbank, California, was recently killed in almost identical fashion when a playmate pointed an "unloaded" gun at him. Arturo Lazarrago, thirteen, accidentally killed his brother, seven, the same way.

While no statistics have ever been compiled to devide practical jokers into age groups, it is a matter of record that teen-agers are largely responsible for practical jokes perpetrated on the nation's railroads.

Railroad men say they live in terror of practical jokers And no wonder.

Recently three teen-aged boys put logs on a railroad track "just for a gag." This "joke" cost the engineer's life, destroyed a load of freight, and derailed several cars, endangering railroad workers nearby.

You don't have to know a practical joker personally to be in danger of his antics.

The next practical joker to ring a false fire alarm in your town might jeopardize you There are literally thousands of incidents on record where false alarms cause fire engines to be unavailable when real fires occur.

A young couple, returning from party, was killed one New Year's Eve because a practical joker removed flares warning motorists of road construction.

RAISING A SCARE

For months last year, thousands of persons were endangered by a pratical joker they never knew existed, Seymour Bennett, a college student, who called New York theatres, schools, hotels, department stores, railroad stations, and hospitals, saying bombs would explode.

Only the calmness of investigators, as they sought non-existent bombs in crowded classrooms, mobbed theatres, bustling train stations, prevented what might easily have been widespread panic, hysteria, and the tragedy of many lives lost.

Potentially just as dangerous as the joker is the "tease" or kibitzer. There's usually one in every crowd, the one who's quick to pin a label or an unflattering nickname on another.

Just this kind of teasing resulted in a murder in Memphisa few weeks ago. James Caldwell would shout "Open the door, Richard" every time he met Richard Miller. Once, this can be funny. Twice, it might still be a joke. More than that, and it can become cruel ridicule. Miller, temporarily berserk, shot and killed Caldwell in a rage.

Teasing his date by pretending to throw her handbag into Lake Michigan, Bernard Youngman of Chicago tally fell into the water and he tried to recover it.

You're undoubtedly also familiar with the "darer." He's constantly daring you to do this or that. If you don't take him up on it, you're made to look like a coward or a sissy. Not long ago, one Princeton student dared another to join him playing Russian Roulette. Taunted into accepting the dare, the other boy killed himself.

GAME OF 'REVERSE'

Shirley Samuels, nineteen, of the Bronx, was shot in the abdomen during a game of "reverse Russian Roulette," in which she and a boy friend emptied bullets from all but one of the chambers of a gun, then took turns shooting at each other.

On a double date in Georgia, two couples were strolling over a bridge above a river. "I dare you to jump in," one boy kidded the other, showing off in front of the girls. Ashamed not to accept the dare, the boy jumped in and drowned.

Why do we indulge in practical jokes, give dares, tease others— To make ourselves feel superior by making others the butt of our jokes and taunts, say psychologists. The joker is in the "know." His victim isn't. Thus, he creates an artificial feeling of superiority.

You've probably noticed the behaviour of someone pulling a practical joke. His fun lies not so much in the poor victim's falling for the joke, but in his "anticipation" of the victim's humiliation, during which time he's in the "know" and his victim isn't. "Wait'll you see the expression on Joe's face," he chortles.

Lots of us may pull a gag, indulge in a tease, occasionally. And we don't have to feel guilty about it, so long as we're not victimizing or hurting others for the sake of our own laughs.

'SUPERMAN' BULLY

But the steady, persistent joker is a fellow to watch out for. He's a sadistic person who "enjoys" the hurt and humiliation he inflicts on others. "Such people have Superman power complexes; had they been Nazis, they would have made excellent commandants of extermination and torture chambers," a psychologist explains. You can see where one common practical joke, the hotfoot, is obviously a modified form of physical torture.

"They wouldn't honour the pass."

HOW TO SPLIT (SLIGHTLY) THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE
COULD THE KAISER DO IT?
COULD HITLER DO IT?
COULD STALIN DO IT?
COULD TOJO DO IT?
COULD LENIN DO IT?
COULD SCHLICK DO IT?
NO!
BUT WE DID IT!
THE MALENKOV FORMULA

Heavy Toll Of Prank And Scare

Filling the "power complex" description perfectly was the late auto magnate who, the day after he first discovered a device called the "electric shocker," spent the whole day walking through his plant giving electrical handshakes to his employees, who were in no position to get sore at the boss.

By calling his action "jokes," the joker expects the rest of us not only to accept, but often to take part in vicious behaviour that would otherwise shock and revolt us.

Three big-league baseball players once substituted hard baseballs for the soft balls customarily used in carnivals to throw at men whose heads stick out of canvas holes. They knocked the hapless men unconscious. Normally, we'd be repelled by such antics. Under the supposedly acceptable guise of "kidding around," we're supposed to just take them and laugh them off.

FOLLY OF KIDDING

A fourteen-year-old girl said she was just "kidding" when she sent a $50,000 extortion note to a neighbour in Mamaroneck, New York, threatening his daughter's life if he didn't pay up. Two boys were just "kidding" when they abducted Jo Clare Thomas, a University of Arkansas coed, and held the terrified girl prisoner for several hours. A bunch of boys on the beach, ganging up on a girl and tossing her into the water over her protesting screams that she couldn't swim, were also just "kidding around."

If such actions were done with serious intent, we'd all protest furiously. But when the perpetrators say they're doing it "just for a laugh", we're supposed to join in the laughter.

How should you treat the practical joker? If you're his victim, don't be a good sport about it—if you're alive or conscious when the joke is over. Get sore at him, even though he's sure to say "Aw, can't you take a joke?" Tell him bluntly your sense of humour gets a laugh only out of jokes that don't require making others feel inferior. By not taking his joke, you may make him hesitate about victimizing some one else.

What if a joker tries to enlist you in carrying out one of his little plots? Tell him you've read too many cases where jokes accidentally killed or maimed people. Even that common practical joke, the telephone gag, can end tragically.

A housewife got a call from a joker who said, "This is the city morgue. Would you please come down and identify your husband's body?" The woman repeated the message to her daughter, then dropped dead of a heart attack.

That you make *some* form of protest to the plotting practical joker is important. Had even *one* boy entered such a protest, he might have had a sobering effect on his pals, and the young life of Robert Vargas, seventeen, of San Pedro, California, would probably have been saved. Kidding around, some boys tied Vargas to a front auto bumper and sent the car rolling downhill.

A girl can have influence when a fellow dares another or plots a joke. If she says to the darer, "John doesn't have to jump from a bridge to impress me. I'm impressed with him already," she'll keep John from feeling ashamed that he doesn't accept the dare, and she'll put the darer in his place.

GIVE IT BACK

The best squelch you could have to stop a joker in his tracks is this story: A perennial jokester was hunting with a friend one very hot day. The joker entered a farmside, to get permission to hunt on the farmer's property. He received an okay to hunt, but was asked by the farmer to shoot an ancient horse that lay in misery in the south pasture.

Making no mention of this to his friend, the joker complained of the heat and feigned dizziness as they reached the south pasture. Suddenly he bobbled his eyes, bared his teeth, and raised his gun. "I think I'll kill that horse," he muttered. And before his horrified friend could stop him he had lodged a bullet in the horse's head. Then the joker swayed crazily and faced his friend. "Now," he said, "I guess I'll kill you."

Quickly the friend raised his **rifle and shot the joker.**

STRUCK WITH POWER *EQUIVALENT TO* 17 ATOMIC BOMBS

By Bob Considine

ONCE upon a time there was a fine school of liberal arts named Assumption College, of Worcester, Massachusetts. There still is, actually, but largely in name only. Nature, in her most violent mood, disfigured the face of Assumption College until it is hardly recognizable. Only the heartbeat and the undefinable culture remain.

Last June 9 shortly before 5-00 p.m. the first tornado New England had had in 78 years chose the fine little college as its victim.

In exactly 90 seconds, the patient work of a half a century was undone. Ten of 12 school buildings were demolished. One professor estimated that the old place had been struck with the equivalent of 17 atomic bombs.

President Eisenhower declared the surrounding area a national

Fate Of College In America

disaster zone. But Assumption College was not eligible for Federal funds, though it had suffered destruction amounting to about four and a half million dollars, none of it covered by insurance.

Some of the school's library books were found 25 miles from the catastrophe, so overpowering was the blast.

The job of rebuilding the school goes on, paartially through the 'round-up-the-clock' labours of a remarkable alumnus named Leopold Braun, the priest who was sent to Moscow in 1934 to serve at the Church of St. Louis, built by Catherine II in 1789 on what became the most dreaded street in the world—Malaya Lubianka. This was the street where Lavrenti Beria made his headquarters, and where his 12 cylinder bullet-proof Packard was the only car permitted to park.

MORE OF THE SAME

Fr. Braun, a rugged looking man bereft of hair, is distressed these days not only with the task of raising funds to rebuild Assumption, but by the tone of the news stories that come out of Moscow and are printed here as the truth. He feels newspapers should remind their readers from time to time that all stories leaving Moscow must in some way reflect credit upon the Soviet Union or the mob that rules it, else the stories would be killed.

AND THAT IS RUSSIA

"People ought to be told, too, that the Russian people are basically God-loving even after all these years of atheistic tyranny, but they have little hope of throwing off the Communist yoke at this time.

"You can't get a licence to hunt a squirrel in Russia unless you are a member of the Communist elite. It is next to impossible to get a gun. It is a crime to own even a child's printing press, for words are weapons. More than 100 powerful radio stations are employed not to broadcast but just to jam the broadcasts of the West.

"Let these things be touched upon from time to time, lest we begin to believe some of the rosy stories sent to us from Moscow." —INS.

A PENNY FROM HEAVEN

(Continued from Page 4, col. 5)

happily married, blessed with their own children, and living in their own homes.

But what is material success without happiness of heart and peace of soul? I have found happiness of heart in the companionship of the girl I married. I have found peace of soul in right living and in the memory of my mother and my father who are now blessed with the peace of eternal rest.

Out there in Washington Cemetery in Brooklyn, stand two stall stones of granite. They touch each other. On one stone is inscribed; YOU ARE STILL THE WIFE OF BERNHARD WINKLER and on the other, the inscription reads: I AM STILL THE HUSBAND OF FANNY WINKLER.

It has been a long road from the Carpathian mountains. But it has rewarded me well for the pains and the trials. It has been a very hard and a very happy life.

Today, as I look back on it in the quiet hour of Thanksgiving morning, I know it could have been anybody's life. Anybody's in America, that is.

No other country on the face of this earth crowns hard work with such abundance.

END

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Audrey Hepburn And Rosemary Clooney Are All Fashion-Conscious

By Edith Head

FOR awhile, it almost looked like the craze for casual costume would end up with girls in dungarees for afternoon and evening wear! But now, the hat-and-glove style is back, and just in time too! For the last few years, women have been wearing hats only to weddings, funerals and to Sunday Church.

In a few cosmopolitan cities, the hatless woman was not to be seen quite so frequently, but in the main, the emphasis has been on bare heads. It is almost unthinkable now, to wear a sweater, skirt and flat shoes for afternoon wear. These have been relegated to the niche where they belong... strictly for the exercise of walking.

Even for the more formal evening wear, the hat and gloves have crept back into the picture. Of course, the large brimmed hat is definitely not chic with an evening gown. The style here is a small tight-fitting cap like a Juliet cap. Sometimes this can be of a very plain material which accents the rest of the costume, or can be of the same material. Jewels can be added, provided they do not detract from the other accessories of the costume, but the total effect of wearing a hat makes the evening outfit definitely more important.

AUDREY HEPBURN, who is not only beautiful but extremely fashion-conscious, revealed her plans for evening wear while she was filming in Italy Paramount's "Roman Holiday," in which she co-stars with GREGORY PECK. Audrey visualizes a new black velvet dinner suit to be worn with a tiny black velvet hat embroidered in jet, with velvet gloves also embroidered in jet.

ROSEMARY CLOONEY has a smart black broadcloth afternoon dress or luncheon suit which she planned while making "The Stars Are Singing" with ANNA MARIA ALBERGHETTI and LAURITZ MELCHIOR. At her throat she wears an ascot scarf embroidered in white straw and pearls with a small white hat embroidered in the same manner.

So remember, for Fall, Winter and Spring, add hats to your wardrobe.

No Cease-Fire Yet In Battle For Hemlines

WOMEN WILL NOT SURRENDER

PARIS, (INS).

THE bewildering, angry, joyful, maddening battle of the hemlines is still raging merrily, and the latest word seems to be:

You don't have to wear hemlines 16 inches off the ground if you don't want to.

Skirt length depends on how tall you are—or more precisely whether you're blessed with race-horse legs or the other kind.

Christian Dior, top-flight Parisian couturier who started all the fuss in the first place, has come out with a new piece of million dollar advice.

"Above all," says Christian, "a woman should NOT reveal the attachment of the knee to the calf."

Writing for the Paris newspaper "Paris Presse," Dior let himself in for a new blast of feminine wrath by terming this point of attachment between the knee and the calf "very ugly."

Males Do Not Think So

Dior ran the risk of becoming involved in a major battle by making such a statement. Perhaps it is significant that he left Paris for his vacation before this assertion appeared in print. In any event, this correspondent knows males who don't consider the knee-calf attachment point "ugly" at all. Quite the contrary!

Dior considers the right skirt-length the exact, geometrical point at which the feminine calf begins to get thinner beneath the knee.

Consequently, he contends, for a woman with short legs this anatomical spot will be closer to the floor than for a tall, long-legged lady.

Unless you're a giant or a pigmy, the new Dior skirt-length can vary between 14 and 16 inches above the floor, according to the general build of the wearer.

Dior's skirt-length "bomb shell" brought a cascade of comments from various women with more or less pretty legs—'scandalous,' 'hideous,' 'mean' and even 'indecent'. Many of the women who made these comments were wearing even shorter skirts back in 1940 (and even more so back in 1925) but they seem to have forgotten that.

Dior argued that his new fashion revolution was "in the air". He said he thought it gave women trouble to wear long skirts, and he pointed out it takes less work, time and money to roll up a hem than lengthen a dress.

Women Will Choose

For the next 12 months, at least, French women will solve the skirt problem in their own individual way. They will abide by the principle that skirts which suit them personally will be the choicest, smartest and most fashionable.

As a matter of fact there is a lot of similarity between Skirt-length and hair-length. Even in the House of Dior the hair-length varies for each of the mannequins, ranging from long hair in neat chignons to short locks worn by his two new "petite" models, Victoire and Mauviette. Incidentally both Victoire and Mauviette (who are far from tall) wear hemlines 15 inches off the ground.

Meanwhile, the screaming of women, the cheering of men and the editorials in the London newspapers have left Dior unperturbed. He is content with what he has wrought, for he believes.

"There is only one thing worse than being talked about . . and this is NOT being talked about.

Brunettes Score Over T.V. Blondes

HOLLYWOOD, (INS).

TELEVISION actress Joan Shawlee said today the TV public is "bored to death" with the unromantic, sexless fare offered on Video screens.

The tall, curvy beauty, a former Powers model, Broadway show girl and a veteran of 62 Abbott and Costello movies, added:

"What television needs is sex appeal in the right degree! The puerile performances and the milktoast programmes being aired on current Video networks may interest the old fogies but they do not captivate the average romantic young couple.

"Za Za Gabor and Faye Emerson have done almost more than anyone else to glamorize TV. I am sure the public would like to see more of them and less of the tame young nothings who are decorating today's airwaves.

"The movies have their Clark Gables, their Rita Hayworths and Marilyn Monroes. But where are the Gables and Hayworths of television?"

Chestnut-haired Joan added:

"More than 50 million people watch TV and if they kick loud and long enough the industry will be forced to give them what they want—more glamour.

T. V. Fans

"I've talked to a lot of TV fans and they all say shows and personalities on TV are getting drearier and drearier. It is obvious they want to see more excitingly romantic programmes and more scintillating feminine personalities."

The beautiful brunette is more than willing to offer her own extensive services in the TV sex appeal department—and has.

"I used to always play the 'nice kid' roles," she complained, "but now I try to get as many parts as possible where I am the wicked woman who takes the guy away from the heroine."

In her latest man-stealing deed, Joan wins Ozzie Nelson away from Harriet Hilliard—but not for long!

The 5 foot 7 inches, 130 pound actress with a 36 inch bust and a dainty 26 inch waistline, insists brunettes photograph better on TV than blondes.

"And I'm a brunette," she pointed out.

Europe On 'View Of America'

AT COST OF 1 AIRCRAFT CARRIER

INTERNATIONAL television will be the next big advance in that field. The "Voice of America" could then yield to the "View of America." The top news events of Europe could be brought into millions of American homes immediately, and vice versa.

Many methods are now under consideration. Signals could be bounced between a dozen or more planes flying a regular route across the Atlantic. The "stratovision-relay" system would use planes circling over a series of obsolete World War II aircraft-carriers spaced across the ocean. A new co-axial submarine cable. A microwave relay chain, from Boston to Montreal, up the Labrador coast, across Greenland and Iceland to the Faeroe Islands, thence to the Shetland Island and down into London.

Reflecting TV beams off the moon.

The astonishing part of the microwave plan—known as the Narcom Plan—is that it would involve surprising small over-water throws, the longest being only 290 miles, from a 5,000-foot mountain on the south-east coast if Iceland to a relay station in the Faeroes.

It could be done for about the cost of a single aircraft-carrier.—I.N.S.

SPRAY-ON PLANT FOOD

A new plant food which the home gardener may either spray on the leaves or apply to the soil has been introduced by the Du Pont Co.

The new product, known as Du Pont Soluble Plant Food, will supply a "balanced diet" of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and essential trace elements.

This plant-food combination may be used as a fast-acting, clean, odourless spray for house plants, roses, ornamental shrubs, flower beds, vegetable gardens, fruit trees, berries, shade trees or lawns.

Spraying plant food on the leaves is particularly desirable during periods of summer drouth. Ordinary fertilizer placed in the soil must be made soluble by soil moisture before it can be taken up by root systems. Feeding nutrients through a spray on the foliage saves both time and irrigation water.

DECLARE 'FOR DIOR'

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (INS).

THERE are several ways a lady who is craft with her budget and her needle can turn last year's costume into this year's high-fashion.

There's not a great deal that's stratlingly new in the fall, 53, silhouette. But there are little tricks that set the new things apart from the old things, and the tricks are not too tricky to duplicate at home.

The chief interest is focussed at the top of most new costumes. Collars take two decided directions—generally either quite wide and face-framing, or virtually non-existent.

This problem is comparatively easy to solve: Look at the latest fashion pictures and make yourself a new collar for an old dress, patterned after the one that appeals most. Or rip off the old collar and finish off the neckline in the wide variety of braids, woollen ribbons and jewelled edgings that the, available at all good trimmings counters.

The most certain way of all to be ahead of the fashion with last year's clothes is to shave a few inches off the hemline and declare yourself "For Dior". But you may be pretty conspicuously "advanced"—two or three seasons ahead of the change in America.

It takes more daring than sense to try that!

It Takes A Lady To Bring Out The Beast In Man

HOLLYWOOD, (INS).

PRODUCER Buddy Adler lashed out against "obvious Hollywood sex" recently and said he chose Deborah Kerr to play one of the most daringly wicked roles in film history "because she is such a lady."

The wiry ex-Army officer, who is married to former film star Anita Louise, selected Deborah over 30 of the most physically appealing actresses in movietown to play the vixenish role of "KAREN" in "FROM HERE TO ETERNITY."

"She has the sexiest face I've seen on the screen in many a day," Buddy declared, "but she is so regal looking and has played so many queenly roles that everyone thought I was crazy when I signed her for Karen."

To take the "lady" out of Deborah, Adler darkened her blonde hair, removed her British accent and put her in a bathing suit for the first time in her film career.

"In the Waikiki beach scenes with Burt Lancaster," he said, "Debbie reminds me of Carole Lombard. And when she comes up out of the surf her hair looks like a mangy cat. But what a figure"

Adler insisted he never would have considered such sirens as Marilyn Monroe, Jane Russell, Lana Turner, Linda Darnell or Susan Hayward for the role of Karen."

"They represent the obvious, and to me there is nothing more repugnant than obvious sex."

Adler had another reason for selecting a "lady" to play the part of the frustrated army captain's wife. He knew the audience would anticipate events with a Monroe or a Turner in the role.

The producer chose angel-faced Donna Reed as "Lorene," the night club hostess, for the same reason.

"She is the 'girl next door,'" said Buddy, "but anyone who thinks any gal next door doesn't have potential sex appeal under that placid veneer is just plain crazy.

"It takes a lady every time to bring out the beast in a man!"

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Britain's Horological Industry Goes Ahead

QUALITY AND MASS PRODUCTION OF WATCHES AND CLOCKS

LITERALLY re-born about 20 years ago, Britain's horological industry has made tremendous progress in recent years. The war itself gave an impetus to the industry and introduced many new methods for speedier production and improved technical efficiency. Since then the industry has been rapidly expanding and the wide range of clocks and watches, produced in large quantities, both for the home market and for export, includes models whose designs, quality and finish are styled to suit every climate and taste. In addition, industrial clocks of every kind are also being made.

By T. R. ROBINSON
an authority on horological matters.

A FIELD of craftsmanship in which Britain can claim to have achieved much success in recent years is horology.

In the 17th and 18th centuries, United Kingdom clocks and watches were unrivalled, and many of the timekeepers made in that period are still regarded as outstanding examples of horological craft.

Twenty years ago the industry in Britain was revived and since then, it has attained a degree of success which has once more won for the United Kingdom a leading position in the horological world.

Industrial Application

Although the industry now produces practically every kind of domestic timekeeper, it has not forgotten the industrial applications of clock mechanism. United Kingdom clocks of all kinds, including process-timers, chart-clocks, time-recorders, time-switches, and gas-controllers, are produced in great quantities, and exported to all parts of the world.

The horological section of the British Industries Fair, recently held contained a comprehensive display, ranging from dainty wristlet watches to large tower-clocks. In addition, there were industrial clocks, and examples of the "master-clocks" that not only serve to propel large circuits of "impulse" dials in many big buildings, but, with modifications from the super-precision clocks that are standards of time in many observatories, both in Britain and overseas. One latest adaptation is designed to provide means of controlling and correcting the frequency of alternating current in power stations by the use of special dials that accurately indicate any frequency error.

In the field of domestic clocks, both the mechanical and electrical forms were well represented. The United Kingdom mechanical clock of today is the direct "descendant" of the superb "bracket" and "long-case" clocks of the 17th and 18th centuries, but it embodies many technical improvements, designed to make it even more reliable and efficient. Among these are "rack" striking, and, on quarter-chiming clocks, "self-correcting" chiming mechanism, two features which ensure that the clocks will always sound the correct quarters and hours.

Electric Clocks

Mains-operated electric clocks, which offer reasonably accurate and trouble-free timekeeping wherever controlled-frequency alternating current supplies are available, are produced in large numbers by several United Kingdom makers. Time-pieces of all kinds are available, and there are also several models of electric alarm clocks, some of which have automatic 24-hour release attachments.

One of the most remarkable of all the synchronous electric clocks has only one motor, which is cleverly arranged to drive the hands, and also to actuate the chiming and striking hammers at the correct moments. The whole mechanism is so compact that it fits into a case that is narrow enough to stand securely on most of the small modern mantelpieces.

This same compactness is also a feature of a new spring-driven chiming clock, also made by the same firm. It can be housed without overcrowding in a case that could only hold a striking clock of the kind made a few years ago. Clever design has enabled this to be done without the slightest sacrifice of efficiency.

But among all the horological products, none are more important from a technical standpoint than the range of wristlet watches for men and women. The production of these, in very considerable quantities, represents the peak of achievement so far in the revival of the industry, for the work involved has presented some difficult problems. Behind these watches is a fascinating story of persistent effort in the face of keen competition.

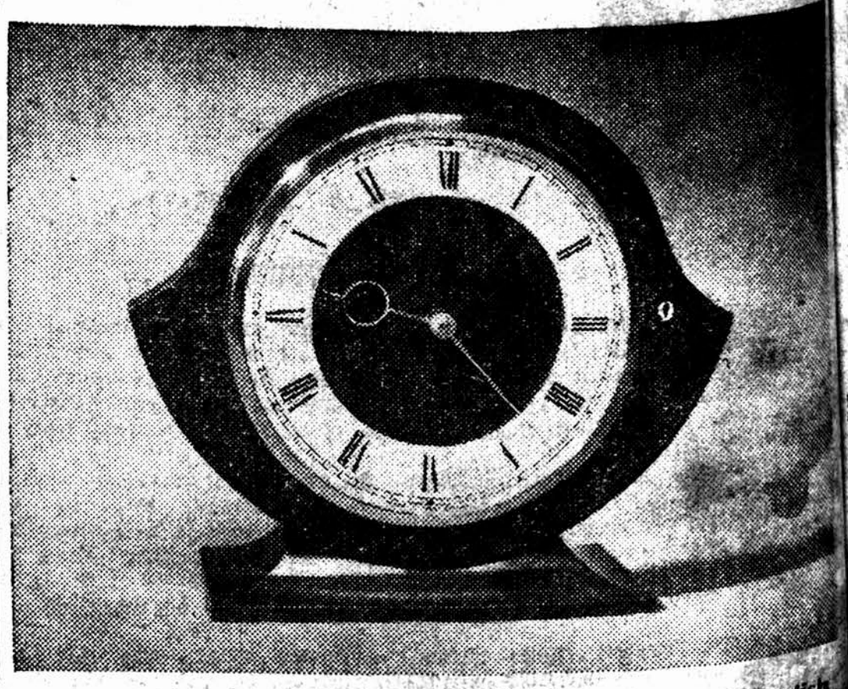
Highly Successful

When the revival of horology first took place it was necessary to train craftsmen, and craftswomen, in addition to building and equipping factories. The special skills so necessary for horological production did not exist to more than a very limited extent. So, the training of potential horologists had to be undertaken by the few existing experts. The results were highly successful, but, at the start, only the larger types of timekeepers could be efficiently manufactured in quantity. As the technique became familiar, and the level of skill improved, smaller and more intricate models were made, again with marked success.

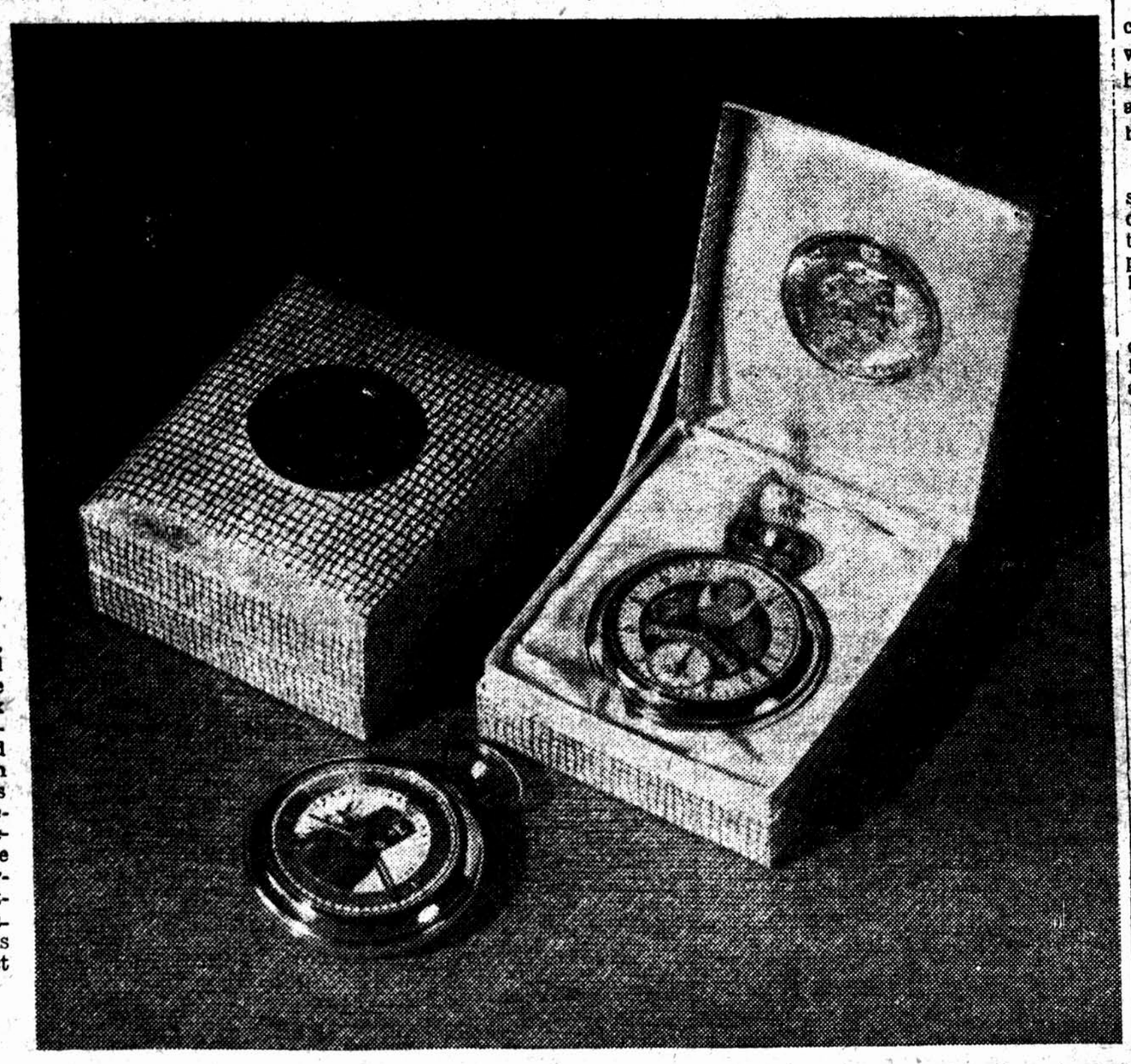
Now, in a number of factories, watches of various grades, from moderately priced pin-pallet models to fine jewelled levers, are being produced in quantities.

The products mentioned are only a few. Other timekeepers include those from specialised factories which produce the present-day versions of the fine, hand-made clock of the past. Such clocks embody all the improvements that modern design can give, but have, at the same time, an individuality that marks them out. Such clocks are, admittedly, expensive when compared with the more popular models, but they are made to satisfy the connoisseur, and they do this to perfection.

The array of horological products is a source of pride to an industry which, in a little over 20 years, has increased its output of clocks and watches from a few hundreds to many millions annually, and has, at the same time, set a high standard of technical and artistic achievement.



The "Morrell", one of the latest models by Smith's English Clocks, Ltd., of "Sectric" House, Waterloo Road, Cricklewood, London, N.W. 2. A 30-hour model with gilt hands, Roman numerals and polished brass bezel, it was exhibited at the British Industries Fair, Earls Court and Olympia, London, and Castle Bromwich, Birmingham.



These attractive Coronation watches, products of Ingersall, Ltd., South Ruislip, Midlesex, England, were on view at the British Industries Fair, Earls Court and Olympia, London, and Castle Bromwich, Birmingham.

Came Alive From Stomach Of Whale!

IN the late summer of 1891, the whaler 'Star of the East' was headed homeward, weeks earlier than anticipated. Not only had great luck filled her holds with blubber and oil, but before the eyes of her crewmen had occurred one of the most incredible dramas of the sea, writes Kate Smith in "Coronet".

The trim square-rigger had been cruising off the Falkland Islands when her lookout could have sworn he saw a small island move. Then a great spout rose from the sea, he alerted the crew.

A whale that big? As quickly as sails could be set, 'Star of the East' closed the range. In half an hour the monster was identified as a prime specimen of the Cachalot, a large sperm whale.

Worsening seas became an increasing problem as the distance lessened. But preparations went on at fever pitch. When the ship was near enough for its men to distinguish sea birds standing on the monstrous back, a freak wave smashed up over the quarter-deck and washed crewman James Bartley into the sea.

Two boats put over the side and searched, but in vain. With Bartley given up for lost, they joined others in approaching the Cachalot. No time could be wasted: one flip of his mighty flukes could send the leviathan plunging to safety.

The lead boat drifted close to the massive head. Then a harpoon, delivered with accurate might, seemed to trigger an upheaval of the ocean. When the whale rose, it was in the agonies of death, and was quickly killed.

By noon he was lashed alongside 'Star of the East', with men wielding razor-sharp knives. One man suddenly pointed to the stomach which contained an unusually large lump. That much ambergris, of which finest perfumes are made, would make all hands rich!

The tension rose as a knife slit along one side of the huge stomach. The lump was James Bartley! He was pasty white but, miraculously, still alive.

It was a day and a half before Bartley returned to consciousness. 'Star of the East' was only two days from port when he could whisper intelligibly: "Soft, mushy something, pressing me—"

Everyone scoffed when crewmen spread their story ashore. But Bartley offered himself for examination and doctors confirmed a strange over-all exposure to something the equivalent of powerful gastric juices. Overnight, and for many years after, James Bartley was an international figure of wonder—the ultimate of adventure shared by men of the sea.

TITLE TALK

J. M. Barrie, the famous Scottish novelist and dramatist, was once approached by a young man who had written a book and was finding difficulty in selecting a proper title for it. He asked Mr. Barrie if he would help him in this.

"Any drums in your book?" was the curious question of Mr. Barrie.

"No drums," said the man, surprised.

"Any trumpets?"

'No trumpets."

"Then," said Mr. Barrie wryly, "I would call the book, 'No Drums, No Trumpets'."

—NORMAN VINCENT PEALE.

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